

More information sought to help patients choose family doctor

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Family doctors should be able to provide more information about their services to help potential patients decide which practice to join, the Royal College of General Practitioners has recommended.

The move comes as health ministers have been considering whether GPs should be allowed to advertise their services in an attempt to increase competition among family doctors.

In a paper sent to the General Medical Council which is reviewing its guidelines on doctors' advertising, the college makes it clear it is vehemently opposed to advertising. But it says there is increasing support among doctors for the principle of providing more information to patients about GPs' services. More and more family doctors are producing information leaflets, the college says.

These can include details such as surgery times, whether a deputizing service is used, appointment systems, and information about other staff such as health visitors or nurses.

They may detail maternity services, arrangements for special groups of patients such as diabetics, screening and contraceptive services, and, if available, other forms of treatment such as acupuncture and homeopathy. The college says it considers all such items "acceptable" for inclusion.

Chief is 'outraged' at eviction threat

The Nigerian chief whose two wives, 18 children and two nieces face eviction from a London hotel where Westminster council had been housing them, has said he is outraged at their treatment.

Interviewed in Lagos by BBC Radio, Chief Okerentugba Thompson said he would fly to Britain as soon as he could obtain a visa and would repay the council in full.

The council has refused to continue paying the £200 a night bill for the stranded family. The bill up to Saturday night was £5,520.

He said that the only reason he had not already gone to London to sort out the family finances was the delay by the British High Commission in Lagos in granting him a visitor's visa. "I have never asked the British Government or taxpayer for £1 assistance," he said.

The family has been accommodated at the Lancashire Hotel, Paddington, west London, since being evicted from a mansion owned by Mrs Soraya Khashoggi.

Council officials had told the family that, after declining a free flight home, they would be "on their own" from yesterday. The council's housing committee offered a paid flight home to Lagos, costing £5,700 but the family rejected the offer.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the chief went to the High Commission in Lagos last week to apply for an entry certificate but during the interview he said he no longer wanted to continue with the application.



Mr Cyril Demarne, a London firefighter during the blitz, with the bronze statue by John Mills which he commissioned. It was unveiled yesterday at London Fire Brigade headquarters at Lambeth, south London. (Photograph: Dod Miller).

Third death from Legion disease

The outbreak of Legionnaire's disease at Glasgow Royal Infirmary claimed its third victim yesterday when a man aged 71 who had had vascular surgery died.

There are eight more confirmed cases at the hospital, one of whom remains seriously ill. The rest are improving. There is also one suspected case.

Diners to enjoy royal menus

Payne and Gunter, the catering company, which is celebrating its bicentenary next year, is offering the public the chance to enjoy some of the menus it has served at stage banquets.

At banquets in the dining rooms of London livery companies and at the Royal Pavillion, Brighton, diners will pay up to £50 a head for the favourite foods of monarchs including Napoleon III, the Prince Regent and Queen Victoria.

Couple escape crossing crash

British Rail ordered an inquiry last night after Mr Robert Alley, aged 22, and his friend, Miss Melanie Jones, aged 20 escaped unhurt after their car was wrecked by a train which hit them on an un-manned level crossing at Cookham, Berkshire.

Mr Alley, of Fleet, Hampshire, said: "I was crossing and saw the train just as the wheels locked and I skidded."

£1,000 for a British fast food

A £1,000 prize is being offered in a competition to find a British fast food alternative to the hamburger, organized by *Caterer & Hotelkeeper* magazine. It must be an item of hot savoury food, made from fresh home-produced materials.

Entries, describing the product in not more than 300 words and accompanied by a photograph or drawing, should be sent by March 27 to British Fast Food Competition, Room 1405, Quadrant House, the Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey SM2 5AS.

Protesters attack cruise convoy

Two groups of about 70 Greenham nuclear protesters caused confusion when they attacked cruise missile support vehicles being driven into their base in Berkshire yesterday.

A vehicle was forced to swerve and crashed into the main gate to the base, causing damage to the security fence. Another support transporter overturned on the main road.

Yard denies identity of rapist is known

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard yesterday denied reports that detectives know the identity of the M4 rapist or suspect he could be a policeman.

During the weekend fresh details of the man who has been linked to the murder of a prostitute in Park Lane, London, last week, the abduction and rape of a woman driving on the M4 and two other rapes in Surrey were released by the officers in charge of the hunt.

The man has taken details of several of his victims' home addresses and the women have been given a police guard.

Detectives say that the rapist has an interest in Zen Buddhism and may be modelling himself on Clint Eastwood, the film actor.

The man is said to be keen to give the impression that he is totally in control of his emotions and has expressed to the women an interest in becoming a millionaire.

The victim on the M4 was a woman aged 40 whose car was bumped by an Audi.

Coach and camping offer at £13 a head

By Derek Harris

With a new range of coach holidays to the Mediterranean sunspots from Intasun, and the publication of Horizon's summer 1986 main brochure, this week there will be another surge of low-priced holidays on the market.

But with the big tour operators all reporting record sales of their main holiday offerings the state of increasingly competitive loss-leader holidays with special offers of £30 and less now seems to be over for the time being.

Intasun, part of Mr Harry Goodman's International Leisure Group (ILG), will deliver a number of specialist brochures to the travel agents this week, including one range of Greek holidays with prices down compared with the past season.

A new express coach and camping holidays brochure will offer south of France holidays in early May for families of six at £78, or £13 a head. With this programme and another for coach travel to Mediterranean hotels Intasun will be putting about 10,000 holidays on the market at less than £100.

Horizon, which has been aiming to match the low overall prices announced by Thomson Holidays, has already sold 100,000 of its summer 1986 holidays even before its main brochure is out. When the brochure appears later this week a substantial number of holidays is expected to be on offer at less than £100, with the cheapest at £64 for a self-catering week in Ibiza during April.

Horizon claims it will undercut Intasun by £20 per holiday and match Thomson prices where there are commonly shared hotels.

With Horizon expected to offer about 500,000 holidays next summer, twice as many as its 1985 programme, the trade is expecting it to offer at least 20,000 holidays at less than £100.

Thomson Holidays, the market leader which set off the price war with cuts of about 20 per cent, claims to have sold already almost 650,000 holidays, eight times as many as at this time last year. Its offer of £79 stand-by holidays ended last week, with 75,000 holidays sold.

Seasons Holidays, which claims to be the biggest provider of self-catering holidays in Britain, is pegging prices to next summer's levels for anybody booking 1987 holidays before next year.

Negligent landlords face tighter controls

By Christopher Warman

Property Correspondent

Increased rights for tenants and leaseholders of privately-owned blocks of flats, imposing greater controls on landlords, are recommended in the report of the government-appointed committee to be published on Thursday.

The proposals, some of which will require legislation, include measures to tackle landlords who neglect their buildings and levy extortionate service charges.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Edward Nugge, QC, recommends that residents should have the right to appoint their own manager to carry out repairs if the landlord or his agents fail to do so.

It also proposes that a housing court or tribunal be set up, on the lines of the small claims court, to deal informally and cheaply with complaints between landlord and tenant.

Both these proposals are in line with submissions from residents' groups, and it was known that the inquiry was interested in a court case in which the question of a receiver-manager to take over repairs was raised.

One of the main recommendations is likely to suggest the right of residents to have first refusal on the freehold of a block if the landlord wants to sell.

Residents' groups had recommended that residents should be given the right to buy freehold regardless of the landlord's intentions, and also the right to appoint the managing agents.

The inquiry was set up by the then Housing Minister, Mr Ian Gow, in 1983, after increasing concern about management in privately-owned blocks of flats, particularly in London and the south of England, and in the light of an investigation by a Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' working party the previous year.

It invited submissions from several organizations and groups involved, received 2,500 responses to questionnaires and carried out small surveys in Barnet, Westminster, Lambeth, Hove and Solihull.

A survey by the Greater London Council earlier this year found that more than 17,000 of the 350,000 private tenants in its area had recently suffered serious harassment from their landlords or managing agents.

Ford loses sales car lead

By Hugh Clayton

The Vauxhall Cavalier has overtaken the Ford Sierra as the most popular car for salesmen, according to a survey published today of more than 1,000 sales and marketing staff throughout industry.

The survey, published by the Institute of Marketing, gives detailed analysis of an exceptionally competitive area of industry. It also shows how the complexity of modern salary "packages" has made basic pay unreliable as a guide to the reward for many jobs.

No car has inherited the dominance among sales staff that was maintained by the Ford Cortina before the Sierra replaced it.

Mr. Anonimus very generously donated the £35,000 basic pay of a managing director in a large company is 10 times that of the lowest-paid sales clerk in a small organization. But the compilers of the survey point to a clear squeeze in his year of middle-ranking staff, who have received smaller pay rises than their juniors.

MOST POPULAR COMPANY CARS (%)			
	1983	1984	1985
Vauxhall Cavalier	18	21	22
Ford Sierra	25	27	25
Ford Escort	8	8	8
Ford Granada	6	5	5
Vauxhall Carlton	5	4	4
Rover	5	4	4
Ford Orion	1	1	1
Austin Montego	1	1	1
Vauxhall Astra	1	1	1
Austin Maestro	1	1	1

Source: Institute of Marketing

Nights away from home: Few of those surveyed are never expected to spend a night away from home, but few have to do so more than 30 times a year.

Most are allowed to spend between £20 and £40 on bed and breakfast.

Public transport: Few at any level use first-class air travel, but large minority at all but the lowest levels are allowed to travel club class. Most board directors are bought first-class train tickets.

Holidays: When public holidays are excluded, few staff receive fewer than four weeks' holiday, but most have five weeks or slightly less, and even at board level only a few have six weeks.

Hours: Only the lowest ranks admit to working fewer than 40 hours a week, while almost everyone above the level of sales representative does between 40 and 50 hours. A large minority of senior managers work more than 50 hours a week.

Public backs museum charges, poll shows

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The public is broadly in favour of the introduction of entrance charges for museums and galleries, according to a MORI poll.

Its findings tend to support the arguments of the Victoria & Albert Museum, which last week introduced a voluntary admission charge of £2 because it believes that there has been a public shift in support of paying for entrance to heritage institutions.

V&A officials examining the admission figures for the first week of the entrance scheme believe that they have not been affected by the charges even with the presence of a protest group from the Civil Service unions outside the museum.

The MORI poll, conducted for the Royal Museums, shows that the public approves corporate sponsorship even if it means advertising within museums. Those regarded as cultural "activists" are more in favour of sponsorship than irregular visitors.

A total of 61 per cent of those interviewed believed that museums ought to raise some of their funds through admission charges, rather than depending totally on government grants.

The idea was opposed by 37 per cent of those interviewed.

When charges were first introduced more than a decade ago they provoked a public outcry. But a number of

museum and gallery directors believed that the climate of opinion has now changed.

Three nationally-funded institutions, the National Maritime Museum, the V&A and the Imperial War Museum, operate admission charge schemes.

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MUSEUM FUNDING

Response to the statement "I would be happy to see museums receive sponsorship from large companies, even if it meant some advertising inside museums", broken down into socio-economic groups:

(all figures percentages)				
All	AB	C1	C2	DE
70	68	69	73	69

Museums should raise some of their funds through admission charges, rather than totally depending on government grants:

	61	61	64	63	58
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Museums and galleries visited:

British Museum	31
Armouries of Tower of London	28
Natural History Museum	28
Science Museum	27
V & A	25
York Castle Museum	24
Tate Gallery	20
Imperial War Museum	20
National Gallery	19

Source: MORI poll for the Royal Museums among representative quota sample of 2,057 adults 16-plus in 174 households throughout Britain from January 15 - 20, 1985. © MORI.

Mother to prosecute police

An Edinburgh mother is to mount a private prosecution against Grampian police officers who, she alleges, took her son aged 14 away for interrogation and had his stomach emptied in a search for heroin.

No drugs were found and the mother claims the boy was returned to her distressed and badly bruised.

This will be only the second criminal prosecution brought by a private individual in Scotland. The first was in the Glasgow rape case in 1982.

In the latest case, Mrs Joyce Lynch, aged 36, of Brougham Street, Edinburgh, was visiting her husband, William Lynch, on July 21 at Peterhead prison, where he is serving six years for possession of heroin with intent to supply.

She was waiting with three

of her five children and the daughter of a friend when they were taken into custody and driven to Peterhead police station. They were told they would be searched for drugs.

Mark Lynch, aged 14, refused to be searched. His mother says she told him to agree to take off his shoes and jacket, which he did. The boy says that without thinking he put a chocolate in his mouth. It is alleged that he was then grabbed by police officers and dragged by the neck into another room. He was taken to Peterhead Hospital for an emetic.

The report of an independent doctor who examined the boy at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary that night confirmed that there were bruises on his neck and

three burst blood vessels in his face.

In a letter to Mrs Lynch's solicitor, Mr William Adams, Deputy Chief Constable of Grampian Police, says that the police did lay hands on the boy, attempt to remove something from his mouth and take him to hospital because he was seen to put something in his mouth. They thought it might have been a package containing drugs.

"I am satisfied that in all the circumstances their suspicions were reasonable, although analysis of the material retrieved from Mark Lynch's stomach revealed no evidence of drugs."

The Procurator Fiscal has decided not to prosecute the officers.

Can you spot which comes under the Data Protection Act?



It's easy to jump to the wrong conclusions about what the Data Protection Act covers.

And of course there's no way of telling from the pictures above.

The information used in the computer is what matters.

If you keep information about people on computer, you'll need to think very carefully about how this important new Act affects you.

For example, some accounting, payroll and word processing applications may be exempt from the Act.

But a great many are not.

The new Act doesn't just apply to companies and businesses, either.

Freelance professionals, for instance, may well need to register.

People who employ outside computer bureaux or even those who occasionally use computers at

home in connection with their work may be affected.

To find out exactly how the Data Protection Act affects you, go to your nearest Crown Post Office and pick up a Registration Pack.

If you have difficulty getting one, write to the Data Protection Registrar at the address below.

For further help, ring Jonathan Barnford or any of his staff at the Data Protection Registrar's office on Wilmslow (0625) 535777.

Remember, completed applications must be in before May 11th 1986. But you will need plenty of time to audit your data and consider the implications.

So act now. The difference between being inside or outside the law may be smaller than you think.

The Data Protection Act

Have you registered yet?

The Data Protection Registrar, Springfield House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 5AX. Telephone enquiries: Wilmslow (0625) 535777.



Marconi, Marie Curie, Gustav Dalén, Henry Ford. Who's the odd one out?

Grazie, Signor Marconi for your radio.
Merci, Madame Curie for radium.

Thanks, Henry Ford for your motors. Tack,
Dr. Gustav Dalén for the Aga cooker.

No, Dr. Dalén is not the odd one out. Yes, he is the only Swede.

He was also, like Guglielmo Marconi and Marie Curie, a Nobel Prize-winning scientist.

You've probably never heard of him, so who was Gustav Dalén? He is the man to whom thousands of seamen owe their lives; because he invented a thing called Dalén's Sun Valve that turns a lightship's lights on by night and puts them out by day, automatically. That's why they gave him the Nobel Prize.

He was the scientist so dedicated to his work that he was blinded in an explosion during one of his experiments, yet he still went on later to complete the experiment.

He was also the man who invented the only cooker in the world that roasts, bakes, boils, stews, steams, simmers, fries, braises, grills, casseroles and toasts, yes toasts (bet you thought an Aga couldn't, didn't you?) perfectly.

More than that, though, what Dr. Dalén did in 1922 was to reinvent the cooker.

He simply couldn't find a cooker in existence to satisfy his exacting scientific standards.

So combining his knowledge of combustion, metallurgy and nutrition with kitchen common sense, he invented the Aga.

Despite the advent of microwaves and fan ovens, there is still nothing in the world that cooks food better than an Aga.

Remembering what a pain it is waiting for the oven to heat up, Gustav Dalén made sure you never have to do that with his Aga. It's ready anytime.

Then, pondering the inscrutable riddle of the boiling-over pan, he came up with a simmering plate big enough to hold three saucepans that won't let them boil over. Ever.

The boiling plate, though, boils a pint of water faster than an electric kettle. It holds three saucepans, too.

More interesting, perhaps, is the fact that our Dr. Dalén just might have been psychic.

Well, can you think of any other cooker that runs throughout the day on cheap overnight electricity? Believe us, there isn't one.

To Gustav Dalén, making a cooker run on the principle of stored heat was just the most efficient way to make it. It still is.

But how was he to know the Central Electricity Generating Board would come up with 'night storage' if he wasn't psychic?

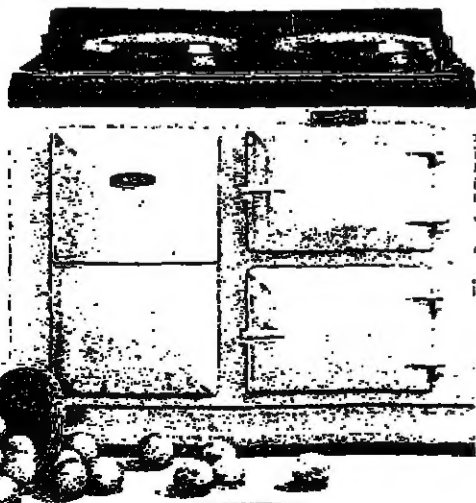
Anyway, since you can now buy an electric Aga (as well as one that runs on natural gas, LPG, oil or solid fuel), it's the only cooker in the world that can run on nothing but off-peak electricity.

Impressed? We thought you might be. If you'd like to see a live Aga, any of our distributors can show you one. Or you can write to us at Aga, Freepost, Ketley, Telford TF1 3BR and we'll tell you all about them.

Oh yes, who is the odd one out? It's Henry Ford. You know him. He's odd because he was not a scientist. He was just clever enough to sell cars by the million, saying: "Any colour you like so long as it's black."

Well, you can buy an Aga in green, blue, red, brown, cream, white or even gloriously black vitreous enamel.

Psychic or not, the only really odd thing about Gustav Dalén is that his name wasn't Gustav Aga.



AGA

IT'S A WAY OF LIFE.

Many computer users unaware of law to list personal data banks

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent
The clock starts ticking from today for compliance by an estimated 400,000 computer users with the first United Kingdom law to protect individuals from the misuse of personal data stored on computer.

Under the Data Protection Act, 1984, all individuals and companies who process personal information will from today have six months in which to register their data banks with the office of the new Data Protection Registrar, the computer ombudsman.

Failure to do so by May 11, 1986, makes them liable to prosecution for a criminal offence which carries a fine of up to £1,000.

But there are widespread fears that many companies and individuals are unaware that they will have to register. Others wrongly believe that exemptions in the Act are wider than they are and those who know they are covered underestimate the work involved in registration.

Mr Andrew Oakley, a partner with the chartered accountants, Ernst and Whinney, said: "We estimate that for a medium-sized company to draw up details of all its data banks and the

information they process will take one and a half man years, or for a small company, six man months."

There was a serious risk, he said, that significant numbers of individuals and companies would have failed to comply with the law by May 11.

A recent survey conducted for his company, which is sending out advice packs on how to comply with the Act to about 7,500 individuals and companies, showed that one in 10 companies had not even heard of the Act.

Half were not aware that today marks the beginning of the registration period and a third did not know it was a criminal offence not to register by May 11.

The office of the Data Protection Registrar in Wilmslow, Shropshire, which has about 45 staff including the registrar himself, Mr Eric Howe, is also concerned that the message has not got through to many smaller companies.

It is therefore launching an advertising campaign, aimed particularly at the small computer users.

Registration is the first part of the Act, to be phased in during two years. Those who process personal data on computers must supply details of

what information they store, what it is used for and must abide by certain principles about its accuracy and security.

The chief exemptions are data held for purposes of national security, that held by individuals for personal or household affairs and some payroll and accounts data.

The second limb of the Act starts from next March when individuals will be able to seek compensation through the courts for damage or distress caused by the loss, destruction, inaccuracy or unauthorized disclosure of personal data. They will be able to apply to the courts to have inaccurate records put right.

The third limb of the Act, which starts in November 1987, gives the first general statutory right in English law of individuals to have access to personal information stored about them.

There are exemptions for data held for the prosecution or detection of crime, tax collection and assessment, files kept for making judicial appointments, clients' files held by solicitors and medical files where doctors do not believe disclosure would be in the patient's interest.

Already about 250 registrations have been received at Wilmslow.

Increase in deaths of policemen

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Five years into the 1980s more police officers have been killed than in any decade since the nineteenth century, according to a roll of honour prepared for the Police Review.

The Police Federation has called for capital punishment for the murder of police officers or prison officers on duty, among several other categories of crime.

PC Keith Blacklock, victim of the Tottenham riot, was the 304th police officer to be unlawfully killed in England, Wales and Scotland in the line of duty. His death was the eighteenth of this decade, making it already the most lethal since the record 1880s. Even in those murderous years, only two more officers were killed.

Mr Peter Cripps, secretary of the Constables Central Committee of the Police Federation, said: "We are living in violent times. One police officer killed is too many."

He believed that the public, in spite of some political opposition, would support capital punishment for the murder of police and prison officers and other crimes.

The number of police unlawfully killed since 1829 (by decades) is: 1830, eight; 1840, 18; 1850, 9; 1860, 18; 1870, 19; 1880, 20; 1890, 13; 1900, 8; 1910, 13; 1920, 7; 1930, 5; 1940, 9; 1950, 10; 1960, 14; 1970, 15; 1980, 18.

Random test call for drivers

Drivers should be subject to random tests to check if they had been drinking, the Institute of Alcohol Studies urged in a report published today.

The legal blood alcohol limit for driving should be cut from 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood to 50 milligrams, it said, in the case of young, inexperienced drivers. The limit should be as low as 20 for the first two years after they pass their driving test.

The Press Council has rejected a complaint against The Times by Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, over a reported statement about a union merger plan.

The newspaper carried a report by Barric Clement that Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, had disclosed a plan to create the biggest union in the country. It said he had held formal talks with leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the ASTMS, and quoted his speech to his union's delegate conference the previous day.

In a telex to The Times next day intended for publication, Mr Jenkins said Mr Hammond had made it clear that his concept was a personal one. The next day a correction appeared saying the reported talks were informal, not formal as stated.

Mr Gavin Laird, of the AUEW, told Mr Jenkins in a letter he thought it necessary to put the record straight. He said it was true that Mr Hammond and Mr Jenkins had informally explored the possibility of joint services, but there had been no formal discussions with their executives about the possibility of amalgamation or any suggestion that the execu-

tives should meet separately or collectively to discuss it.

Mr Jenkins complained to the editor by letter and telex that the correction was untrue and that there had been no talks about mergers, formal or informal. He wrote again asking for his letter to be published.

Mr David Flynn, executive editor, replied that the reference to the talks was derived from Mr Hammond's remarks made to 900 union delegates and other newspapers had also reported them.

Mr Jenkins complained to the Press Council that having published a misleading and inaccurate report the newspaper, without consultation, published an inadequate correction and failed to remedy this. He supplied a letter to him from Mr Hammond who said he confirmed the accuracy of Mr Jenkins's letter to the editor.

Mr Colin Webb, deputy editor, replied that in telephoning the copy the word "informal" was taken down as "formal" so a correction on that point was quickly published.

Mr Webb said he would have been happy to consider a letter from Mr Jenkins which did not assert that Mr Hammond had told him, in private presumably, the opposite of what he had said in public.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

Dublin split widens over Ulster deal

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The leader of Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labour Party has appealed for a consensus between the political parties in the republic to the outcome of the Anglo-Irish discussions. But Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the Fianna Fail opposition in the republic, has indicated that he will denounce any deal as a sell-out.

Mr John Hume's plea to the republic's politicians came as he implicitly echoed remarks by Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, who said that "nationalist hopes and aspirations must take second place in the short term" to providing a stable society in Northern Ireland.

Those remarks, which recognize that the dream of Irish unity is many years away, further widened the gulf between the Irish government's approach and that of Mr Haughey, who accused Dr FitzGerald of abandoning Irish unity for "a partitionist policy".

Both Dr FitzGerald and Mr Hume are trying to lower nationalist expectations of what will be in any agreement, and there are now clear and increasingly bitter divisions between their approach and that of the Fianna Fail leader.

With opinion polls giving Fianna Fail a 19-point lead over the coalition government, Mr Haughey launched another broadside against the Dublin government's strategy in the Anglo-Irish talks yesterday.

He said it would be "a disastrous situation" if the Irish government were given a nebulous consultative role in Ulster and became locked into a system over which it had no real control. Any agreement that failed to make substantial progress on the security front would be unacceptable, and Mr Haughey said he feared that an agreement might, in fact, prolong strife and violence.

Mr Haughey's attacks do not, however, go so far as to say that he would scrap any deal reached by Dr FitzGerald. He is carefully leaving open all



Mr Haughey, who gave warning of a "sell-out".

options should be returned to power.

In his speech to the SDLP's annual conference in Belfast, Mr Hume reflected Dr FitzGerald's approach, saying of the negotiations now nearing completion: "We do not expect a final settlement or an immediate solution. There are no instant solutions, there can only be a healing process. Slogans and aspirations will not suffice."

He hoped that the talks would produce progress. Throughout his hour-long speech, Mr Hume emphasized the long-term, saying that politicians had to narrow the gap between what was and what ought to be. "The first step towards any unity is the creation of total equality of treatment of all people, from basic civil rights across to expression of identity," he said.

The SDLP leader said that recent blood-curdling threats from Unionist leaders were the only politics they had, and he said that there would never be peace in Ireland until a British government confronted those threats, fairly and squarely.

It was a difficult speech for the SDLP leader to make, with agreement between London and Dublin confidently predicted within a matter of days.

Union leader's complaint against The Times fails

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Unesco give way over UK demand for reform

By Nicholas Ashford
Diplomatic Correspondent

The general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) ended in Sofia, Bulgaria, on Saturday, three days ahead of schedule, after approving a number of reforms demanded by Britain.

Whitehall now has to decide whether the reforms go far enough for Britain to rescind its notice to quit at the end of this year, unless far-reaching political, administrative and budgetary changes were approved by Unesco. A British decision on whether to leave Unesco or not is expected in about three weeks.

British officials have been careful to avoid providing any clues to the present state of British thinking before ministers have had time to study reports on the conference proceedings which are to be submitted by the British delegate to Unesco, and by Mr Amados Makhtar M'Bow, the Organization's controversial Director.

Mr M'Bow is due in London in a week's time to urge Britain to remain in Unesco.

Britain's decision may be influenced by moves, supported by Eastern as well as Western delegates, to ensure Mr M'Bow does not serve a third seven-year term when his present stint comes to an end in 1987.

At the end of last week, the Soviet Union and its Eastern bloc allies surprised Western delegates by indicating that they were prepared to join Western nations in opposing a third term for Mr M'Bow.

The Soviet move reflects widespread dissatisfaction with the way Mr M'Bow has run Unesco.

An Eastern bloc diplomat was reported as saying that Mr M'Bow's departure was necessary to "reconcile" Unesco and the United States. The US withdrew from Unesco at the end of 1984, complaining of bad management and persistent bias against Western values.

The US decision prompted Britain to take a similar step a year later.

Unspoken doubts, page 16

Ceasefire monitors criticized

Militants quit talks as Tamils die in Sri Lanka clashes

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

More than 30 Tamils have been killed in the last three days in the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka as security forces hunted for guerrillas who killed 10 Sinhalese villagers on November 7, the Sri Lanka Government said yesterday.

In Delhi, four militant Tamil groups pulled out of peace talks with Colombo and asked India, the mediator, to invade Sri Lanka.

The defence ministry said that the Tamils were killed in battles with security forces. Meanwhile, six passengers in a private van were killed near Sitaru village near Trincomalee when Tamil guerrillas exploded a landmine yesterday.

Sri Lanka's ceasefire monitoring committee, barely a month old, is under attack from government circles and the Tamil guerrilla organization, the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF).

Government circles say that none of the complaints of the violations of the ceasefire by Tamil guerrillas have been investigated.

The first visit of the committee was to the Boosa detention camp in the south in October, where more than 600 Tamils are held on suspicion of being linked with Tamil guerrillas and separatist activities. They also visited Trincomalee in the Eastern Province in late October, and Jaffna in the Northern Province, early in November. The visits to the latter two were greeted by

booms near places visited by the committee, though there was no direct threat to the committee members.

The ENLF says the committee is ineffective and that Tamils in Jaffna were not able to meet committee members because of security restrictions. But the committee, which was unable to have hearings on November 4 in Jaffna because of the explosions, subsequently extended its stay to Wednesday.

The secretary general of the committee, Mr Felix Dias Aboysinghe, said that more than 40 people were heard by the committee in Jaffna. He said the 10 members of the committee who visited the Northern Province also went to some of the locations to which evidence was made in the course of representation.

The committee consists of 11 members, two nominees of the ENLF.

DELHI: Four militant Tamil groups have pulled out from the negotiations, with Colombo and have asked India, the mediator, to invade Sri Lanka (Kuldip Nayyar writes).

The four groups are: Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Tamils, and Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front.

Delhi is disappointed over the pulling out of the ENLF because it lessens the chances of negotiated settlement.

González opts for Nato

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's anti-Nato campaigners failed to attract big crowds to rallies yesterday intended to put pressure on the Socialist Government, which has promised a referendum.

Through under preparation for several weeks, only about 15,000 people turned out for a demonstration, according to the police. They marched down the Gran Via, Madrid's most popular street, demanding a "clear and binding" referendum

on Nato and the closing down of United States bases in Spain. Señor Felipe González, who his personal prestige only before the rally, telling Spaniards that he had changed his mind about leaving Nato.

"I honestly believe I will be defending Spain's interests better," he said, "by continuing to participate in the Alliance," he declared. The referendum is promised for spring.

Police embroiled in Spanish 'Watergate'

Right-wing alarm over political spies

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's main opposition party has been told by an investigating magistrate that, after months of inquiries, he is satisfied it has been the victim of regular spying by the police. But he said he could do nothing about it.

This was the latest development in what has become known here as the "Spanish Watergate", the systematic surveillance by the police, allegedly at the orders of the ruling Socialist Party, of the right-wing Popular Alliance.

The magistrate Señor José Vázquez Honrubia, said his hands were tied by a Supreme Court ruling.

When the complaints of police spying first led to court proceedings by the Popular Alliance the Supreme Court ruled that no evidence had

emerged to direct suspicion either at Señor Alfonso Guerra, the Deputy Prime Minister, or Señor José Barriónuevo, the Interior Minister, who is in charge of the police intelligence Brigade.

As Government ministers, they have the right to be heard only before the Supreme Court. Señor Barriónuevo told reporters he was delighted the magistrate had decided to drop the case. But British and Danish Conservatives, meeting last week in Madrid, came publicly to the aid of the Popular Alliance colleagues in the European Parliament.

They said in a statement that any such police action would be "clearly contrary to what is commonly accepted democratic practice in the European Community".

Señor Vázquez, in a statement, reminded Spain's politicians that Parliament existed in a democracy to rectify such situations.

The investigating magistrate examined 150 police documents seized. He found they established that the intelligence Brigade had not only infiltrated the Madrid headquarters of the party, led by Señor Manuel Fraga, but its offices in eight other cities as well. The Popular Alliance has complained that knowledge of its confidential affairs was revealed in certain Socialist leaders' speeches in Parliament.

Señor Barriónuevo, in an earlier debate in Parliament, gave a solemn assurance to MPs that he never gives orders to the police to spy on Spain's democratic parties. But he left open the possibility of "isolated actions" by individual officers.

"WHEN I FASTED LAST YEAR..."

Rob Hall

"...I wanted to do something to help. I thought I might feel solidarity with hungry people in the Third World. In fact this only occurred when my fast ended."

"When I went back to a square meal I resolved to do anything possible to help relieve the hungry of their burden."

"Of course I shall be fasting this year. I only hope that millions of others do too."

Rob Hall is hungry for change and he is part of a growing movement. Thousands of people from all walks of life are setting aside just one day to go without food in what promises to be a massive expression of sympathy with the poor and anger with governments who allow world hunger to grow in a world of plenty.

The signs are that Oxfam's second Hungry for Change Fast is going to be a big one. Advance support has surpassed all our expectations.

The entire staff of BBC Radio One have decided to give over one day - Nov. 15 in support of the Fast. Commitments from leading politicians, actors, entertainers and sports personalities are flooding into our offices.

Apart from the thousands of individual fasts, many major towns in the UK are preparing organised events in church halls and schools.

Weight of numbers is now all important and so we urge you, if you are considering taking part in the Fast, please register today!

Time is running out.

FAST WITH OXFAM THIS WEEKEND
FOR FAST DETAILS PHONE 01-993 0366

☐ I'm supporting OXFAM's second Hungry for Change FAST
☐ I'm not able to fast, but send me details of the Hungry for Change campaign.
I enclose a donation of £

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Oxfam works with poor people in their struggle against hunger, disease, exploitation and poverty in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East through relief, development, research and public education.



مكتبة القرآن

Mrs Mandela defies ban as Cape death toll mounts

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Four people died in continuing unrest in the Western and Eastern Cape over the weekend and a number of others were wounded, according to police bulletins yesterday. There were no independent accounts of the incidents.

In the KwaZakhe township, near Port Elizabeth, a black man was "fatally" wounded while allegedly breaking into a home and a black youth was found hacked to death by unknown assailants, the police said.

A black man was killed "in the return fire" after he had allegedly shot and wounded a policeman near Worcester in the Western Cape, while in Sakek township on the West Rand another black died when a guard fired on a group who attacked him.

More than 800 people, all but a handful of them black, are estimated to have died in the turmoil which has raged in black townships since September last year. More than half the deaths were caused by police action. A state of emergency is in force in parts of the country.

Meanwhile, Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, has challenged

the police to arrest her by announcing that she will not return to the small Orange Free State town to which she was banished in 1977.

"I will go to Soweto. I will do what everyone does and go home. I am a homing pigeon," Mrs Mandela declared yesterday. She said that she expected the police would arrest her. The Mandela family home is in Orlando West, a district of Soweto, the sprawling black township outside Johannesburg.

At present Mrs Mandela is staying in a hotel in Cape Town. In the latest round in the war of words between the South African Government and the foreign and domestic press, the Sunday Star of Johannesburg said yesterday that a letter used by Pretoria as evidence of wrongdoing by foreign journalists was a forgery.

The letter, written to and published in the Daily Telegraph in London, was branded last week on television by Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Information. It purported to have been written by a Devon man who claimed to have recently returned from a visit to South Africa during which he allegedly saw a foreign television crew stage-managing a riot.



A blanket used to cover the body of one of the victims of an armed robbery in which eight people died at a supermarket in Aalst, Belgium lies in front of a shattered window (left); while, inside dazed shoppers recover from their ordeal.

Uganda peace talks on verge of success

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Peace talks between Uganda's ruling Military Council and the National Resistance Army (NRA), the guerrilla group which controls large areas of south-west Uganda, appear to be nearing a successful conclusion here after three months of argument about the future pattern of government in the country.

Spurred by a virtual ultimatum from President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, who has chaired the Nairobi peace talks, the two sides have put together a draft agreement for sharing power. The final draft could be put before a plenary meeting, chaired by President Moi, today.

A crucial issue is the future of the estimated 30,000 soldiers and guerrillas still under arms in Uganda over three months after the ousting of President Milton Obote.

The large numbers of young guerrillas - some as young as 12 - should either be sent back to school or found jobs, the Government says. It plans a national appeal for funds to do

this, and has asked Britain and other friendly states to help. Meanwhile, the Military Council, which controls Kampala, has agreed to allow the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) to fly medical supplies to areas of western Uganda which are controlled by the guerrillas.

Hospitals in these areas are unable to operate because no goods are moving into or out of the NRA-controlled area.

Uganda's acting High Commissioner to Kenya, Mr Jork Bugingo, has left his post here and flown to Britain after being told to return to Kampala for questioning about funds spent by the Ugandan mission, the Sunday Nation reported yesterday.

The money is part of a £100 million settlement for assets of the East African Community, which collapsed in 1977. Kenya agreed to pay Uganda in monthly instalments for the Community assets taken over by Kenya. The money is used to finance supplies of oil and other essential goods to Uganda.

Canada moves to update national emergencies law

From John Best, Ottawa

Canada is taking steps to repeal the War Measures Act, a draconian piece of First World War legislation which gives federal authorities virtually unlimited power to deal with real or apprehended national emergencies.

Under proposals now before Cabinet, the Act would be replaced by another providing a system of four graduated responses to crises of different magnitude. It would contain safeguards against any abuse of civil liberties.

The present Act, intended originally to protect national

security and to help mobilization in time of war, also covers situations far short of war.

As the associate Defence Minister, Mr Harvie Andre, told a parliamentary committee recently: "There really is the War Measures Act and nothing else."

The last time it was invoked

was during the so-called October crisis of 1970, when terrorists of a Quebec "Liberation" Front kidnapped Mr James Cross, the British Trade Commissioner in Montreal, and Mr Pierre Laporte, the Quebec provincial labour minister.

Mr Laporte was murdered, and Mr Cross was held for two

months before release, during which time Montreal was virtually taken over by the Canadian Army.

Several hundred suspected terrorists or terrorist sympathizers were put in jail for varying periods without ever being charged.

The four levels of emergency

recognized under the proposed new Act are disasters affecting public safety, such as earthquakes or massive chemical spills; emergencies threatening public order, such as riots or outbreaks of terrorism; an international crisis requiring extraordinary controls; and war itself.

Tambo hits at UK

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

In a sharp attack on British policy towards South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the African National Congress, yesterday accused the Government of making a last-ditch attempt to postpone the "inevitable conclusion" that it will eventually have to act to isolate South Africa and support the ANC.

Writing in The Observer at the end of a two-week visit to Britain, Mr Tambo chastised Mrs Thatcher for her opposition to sanctions and her refusal to talk to the ANC until it renounces violence.

It was extraordinary, he wrote, that Mrs Thatcher seemed to blame the ANC and its black supporters for the

current unrest in South Africa. "In her remarkable view we, the victims of tyranny, are to blame for the violence unleashed against us."

He pointed out that Britain had not insisted that Zimbabwean nationalist groups renounce violence before setting up the Lancaster House conference in 1979 which led to Zimbabwe's independence.

In his article, Mr Tambo rejected the idea of a federal solution for South Africa, or that South African whites should be offered special constitutional guarantees. Any arrangement which perpetuates racial divisions and privilege is a prescription for continuing tensions and conflict.

Jail doors open for 'Hurricane'

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

New York - Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, aged 48, the former middleweight boxer, is free after spending most of the past 19 years in prison for murders he says he did not commit. His friends shouted with joy as a Judge in Newark, New Jersey, ordered him to be freed (Trevor Fishlock writes).

The Judge said the case against Mr Carter was so constitutionally flawed that the boxer did not deserve to spend "another day or another hour in prison."

Mr Carter's freedom came after a long legal odyssey. He was first convicted in 1967 of taking part in the murder of three people in a New Jersey bar. This verdict was overturned in 1976 but Mr Carter was convicted at a second trial that year and was given a life sentence.



Rubin Carter arriving for the court hearing

Insisting on his innocence, Mr Carter refused to wear prison clothes or eat prison food. The Judge said the prosecution at his second trial had presented a racially biased and uncorroborated summing up.

Jurists blame Betancur for bloodbath

Drug dealers accused of inciting Colombian siege

From Geoffrey Matthews, Bogotá

Colombia's Justice Minister openly accused the nation's notorious drug racketeers of inciting last week's siege of the Palace of Justice here by subversives of the April 19 Movement (M-19).

At the same time, President Belisario Betancur has been attacked by employees of the jurisdictional branch for not averting the eventual siege bloodbath by negotiating with the guerrillas. The 28-hour drama ended with an estimated death toll of more than 100 after government troops stormed the building on Thursday.

Meanwhile, in the southwestern Valle del Cauca province, a traditional M-19 stronghold, fighting flared at the weekend between the subversive group and the security forces. At least 10 soldiers and several guerrillas were killed.

Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez renewed government charges that there is an alliance between the cocaine barons and M-19. That such has long been suspected, but he went further by charging that the "mafiosos" had promoted M-19's assault on the Justice Ministry building.

He noted that, immediately after taking the Palace of Justice, the guerrillas grabbed as their principal hostages 12 members of the Supreme Court, all of whom were subsequently killed in cold blood by their captors, others in a fire which swept the building.

Dr Parejo said that all the jurists were involved in the

processing of extraditions of alleged cocaine "capos" (hoods) to the United States under a US-Colombian treaty, and had as a result regularly received death threats. He also claimed that, early in the siege, the guerrillas referred to the extradition treaty. One hostage was told he would be wise to find legal points on which to reject certain proposed extraditions, or otherwise face the fate of Dr Parejo's predecessor as Justice Minister, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, who was assassinated by contract killers hired by the Mafia last year.

"Either this is all a coincidence, which I discount, or clear evidence that behind the siege was a defensive action on behalf of the dark interests of the drug racketeers", Dr Parejo said.

According to other reports, the subversives early in the siege demanded to be shown documents relating to proposed extraditions, and then destroyed them. If so, they need not have bothered. It is calculated that 80 per cent of the Justice Ministry's archives were destroyed by the fire, leaving the judicial system effectively paralysed.

Dr Parejo's views are shared by many in the jurisdictional branch, who claim that, in spite of constant death threats received at the Palace of Justice, security was lax.

But the Government has rejected charges levelled by legal clerks, currently threatening strike action, that no attempt was made to find a peaceful solution to the siege.

Before you bring the Noise Abatement Society down on you for over-enthusiastic rustling, imagine a quiet living-room. (That's about 40 decibels.)

A new telex machine, such as the 'Cheetah' below, records a mere 48 decibels.

(You'd expect to register around sixty in a typing-pool.)

But just because we've got telex operating at a noise level that would hardly disturb a light sleeper in a Trappist Monastery, we don't expect you to suddenly tear off the coupon in excitement.

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head start because the language is simple. People expect to see the minimum number of words, so it takes little time to compose.

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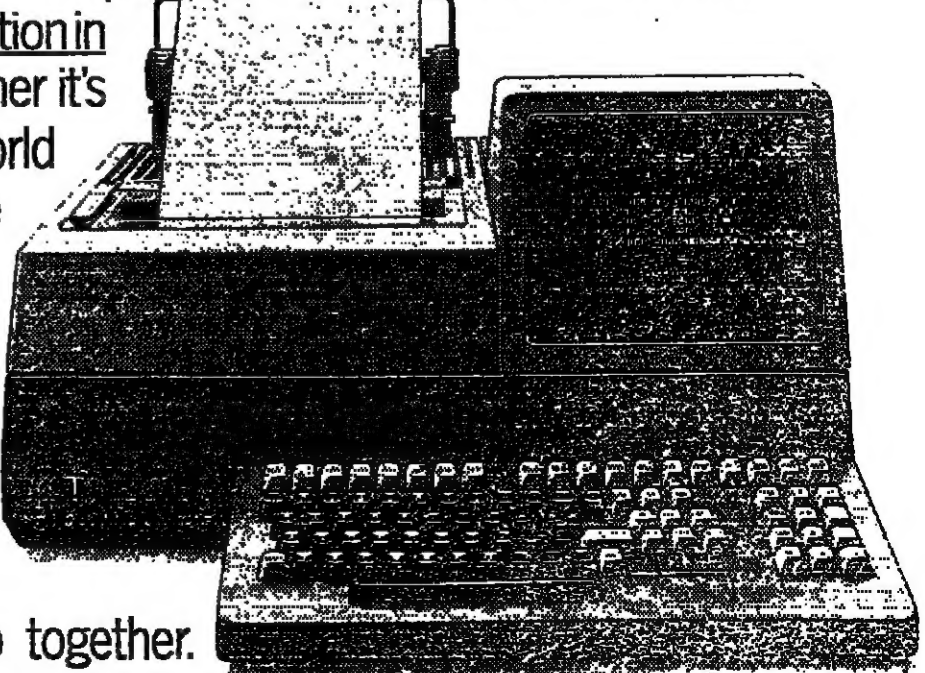
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There are over one and a quarter million telex machines in two hundred countries around the world, not to mention almost 100,000 in this country, which is an advantage itself.

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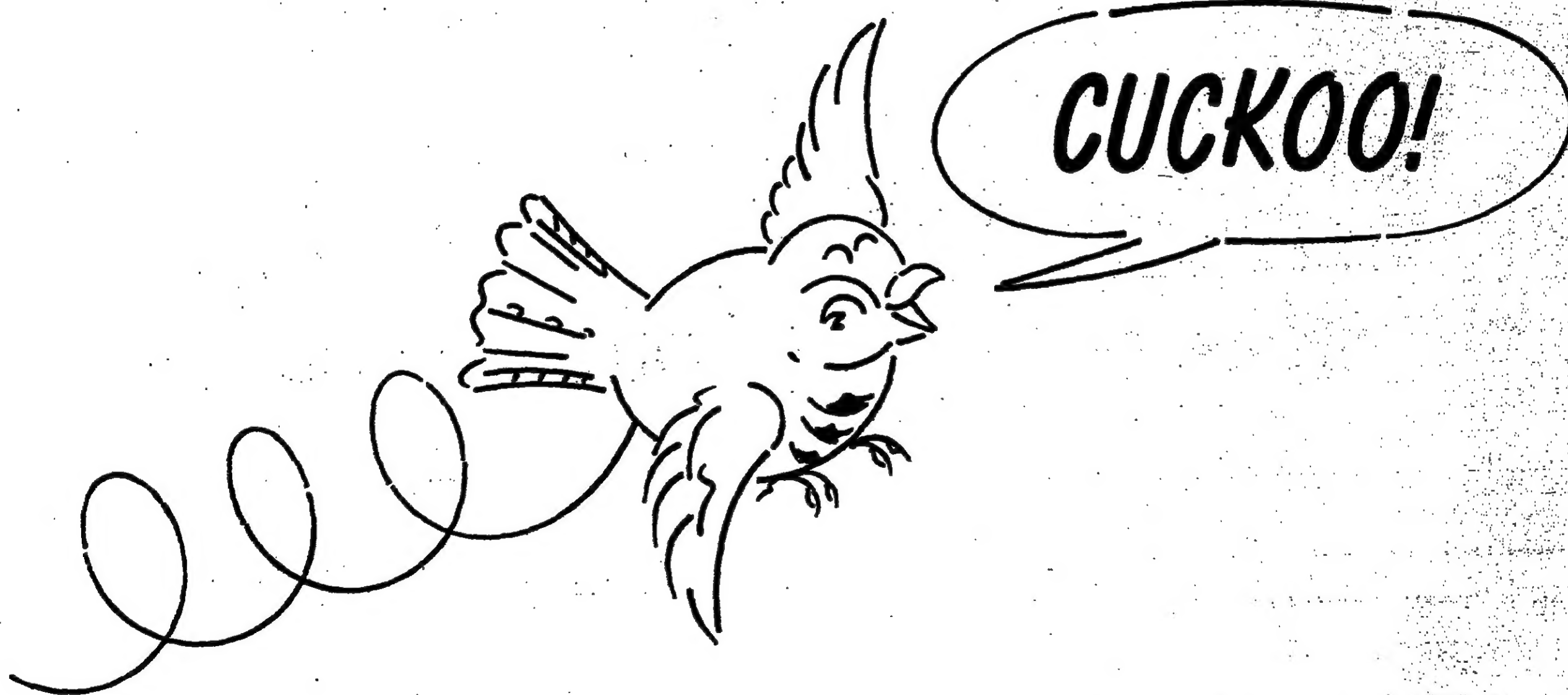
Name _____ Company _____ Address _____
Postcode _____ Tel: _____ I am particularly interested in: ☐ Machines ☐ Calls ☐ Lines ☒ As appropriate

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What do you call a bird who relies on others to build its nest?



Behold the cuckoo.

Not for him the skills of nest-building. He prefers to fly around, his beady eyes on the lookout for a ready-built home he can squat in.

We've just heard the cry of the first cuckoo of autumn.

Guinness Peat want Britannia Arrow.

Their attempts at nest-building haven't exactly been a runaway success. Check the records for yourself.

Britannia Arrow, on the other hand, have proved to be rather good at it. Pre-tax profits have risen from £1.5 million in 1979 to £14.1 million

in 1984 – and for the first six months of 1985 we've already exceeded £10 million.

And in the same period our total funds under management rose from £200 million to £4,800 million.

Shareholders' earnings and dividends over the same period have more than trebled.

Merchant bankers Singer & Friedlander Ltd. last year earned nearly 2½ times* as much as their own merchant bank, Guinness Mahon.

Britannia Arrow

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Just like the cuckoo.

They might need us. But do we need them? Sorry, Guinness Peat, but our shareholders have you twigged.

Fly away, Guinness Peat.

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مكتبة الأصيل

Dr Runcie asks kidnappers to meet his envoy

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has asked the Muslim group holding six Americans hostage in Beirut to meet his special envoy, Mr Terry Waite, "as soon as possible".

The request came after the delivery of a letter signed by the four of the hostages to the Archbishop's residence in London. The letter, handwritten and marked "confidential, not for publication", was handed to Mr Waite over the weekend after being flown from Beirut.

Mr Waite, who had been forwarded of its contents, said: "It contains a statement I consider to be helpful and it also contains a threat." The threat, he added, was "not very pleasant".

The letter, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, is one of a number which appear to have been sent by four of the hostages.

It bore the signatures of Mr Terry Anderson, aged 38, the Beirut bureau chief of the Associated Press; the Rev Lawrence Jones, aged 50, a Roman Catholic priest; Mr David Jacobson, aged 54, director of the American University Hospital in Beirut; and Professor Thomas Sutherland, aged 54, Dean of agriculture at the American University of Beirut.

"I would say that these are the authentic signatures," Mr Waite said. The letter differed substantially, he said, from one sent by the four hostages to President Reagan in which they urged him to negotiate with their kidnappers for their release.

Mr Waite read an official response to the letter which said in part: "The Archbishop is willing that his envoy, Mr Terry Waite, continue to be involved in the matter."

"He requests, as a matter of urgency, that the group holding the four American hostages meet, as soon as possible, with his personal envoy. There are points to discuss which can only be dealt with in a face-to-face meeting."

● CLEVELAND: Mr Glenn Anderson, the father of the American hostage Terry Anderson, said President Reagan's refusal to negotiate with his captors was condemning the hostages to death (Reuters reports).

"If his [Reagan's] pride is more important than these four people's lives, I don't see how he'll be able to sleep for the rest of his life," Mr Anderson was quoted as saying.

Plane from Entebbe hijacked

Nairobi (AFP) - A Ugandan Fokker Friendship airliner with 45 people on board was hijacked after taking off from Entebbe for an internal flight.

Government sources blamed guerrillas of the National Resistance Army. They said the plane landed in the south-west of the country, which is controlled by the NRA.

Two Ugandan military men connected with the forces of the former dictator, Idi Amin were to have been on the flight. They missed it.

Reagan in radio plea to Russians

Here are excerpts from the Voice of America radio address by President Reagan broadcast on Saturday to the Soviet Union.

Your leaders can freely appear on American radio and television and be interviewed by our magazines and newspapers. So I was grateful for my recent and rare opportunity to speak with representatives of the Soviet press.

While I appreciate that only parts of the interview were published in *L'vestia*, much of what was left out, I think, is important.

Now, I know that much has been written in the press about America's hostile intentions towards you. Well, I reject these distortions. Americans are a peace-loving people. We do not threaten your nation and never will.

If and when our research proves that a defensive shield against nuclear missiles is practical, I believe our two nations and those others that have nuclear weapons should come together and agree on how gradually to eliminate offensive nuclear weapons as we make our defensive systems available to all. We ought to start talking about this process at the Geneva arms talks.

We must live together. As the world's two strongest nations, we owe it to the rest of humanity not only to keep our word but to help find peaceful settlements to local and regional conflicts in Afghanistan, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere. We must also join forces against terrorism. There is no place in a civilized world for assassinations, terrorist bombings, and other mindless violence.

I want expanded contacts between our two great societies wherever there is mutual interest. I am particularly interested in increasing exchanges among our young people. I hope my discussions with Mr Gorbachev in Geneva will be fruitful and will lead to further meetings. We seek peace, not only for ourselves but for all those who inhabit this small planet.

Jet inquiry set

Delhi (Reuters) - India's official inquiry into the crash of an Air-India jumbo jet in which 329 people died off Ireland on June 23, will begin on November 20.

Kim goes free

Seoul (Reuters) - South Korea has lifted a house arrest order on Kim DaeJung, the leading dissident imposed to prevent his attending a meeting to discuss allegations of police torture.

Jumbo demand

Tokyo (Reuters) - Japan Air Lines has asked the Boeing company for design changes at the rear of jumbo jets after the crash that killed 520 people in August.

Virtue's reward

Baghdad (Reuters) - A Baghdad taxi driver Hajji Jaber, who found 10,000 dinars (£23,000) left in his car returned it and refused a tip: "I would rather ask almighty God to reward me."

Karpov's exit gives world chess a champion with a difference

Blitzkrieg Kasparov attains the pinnacle

By Raymond Keene

At 22, Gary Kasparov has become the youngest champion in the century-long history of the world chess championship. He has reached the pinnacle by overthrowing Anatoly Karpov, 12 years his senior and champion since 1975, when the mercurial American, Bobby Fischer, refused to defend his title.

This was a match notable for the splendid form of both players. Karpov and Kasparov have honed their game so perfectly that only the most recondite novelties and profound strategic nuances were able to overturn the balance and create positions capable of being conducted to victory.

Experts spoke of the quality of play in this match in awed tones - possibly as the highest level reached in the century of championship contests.

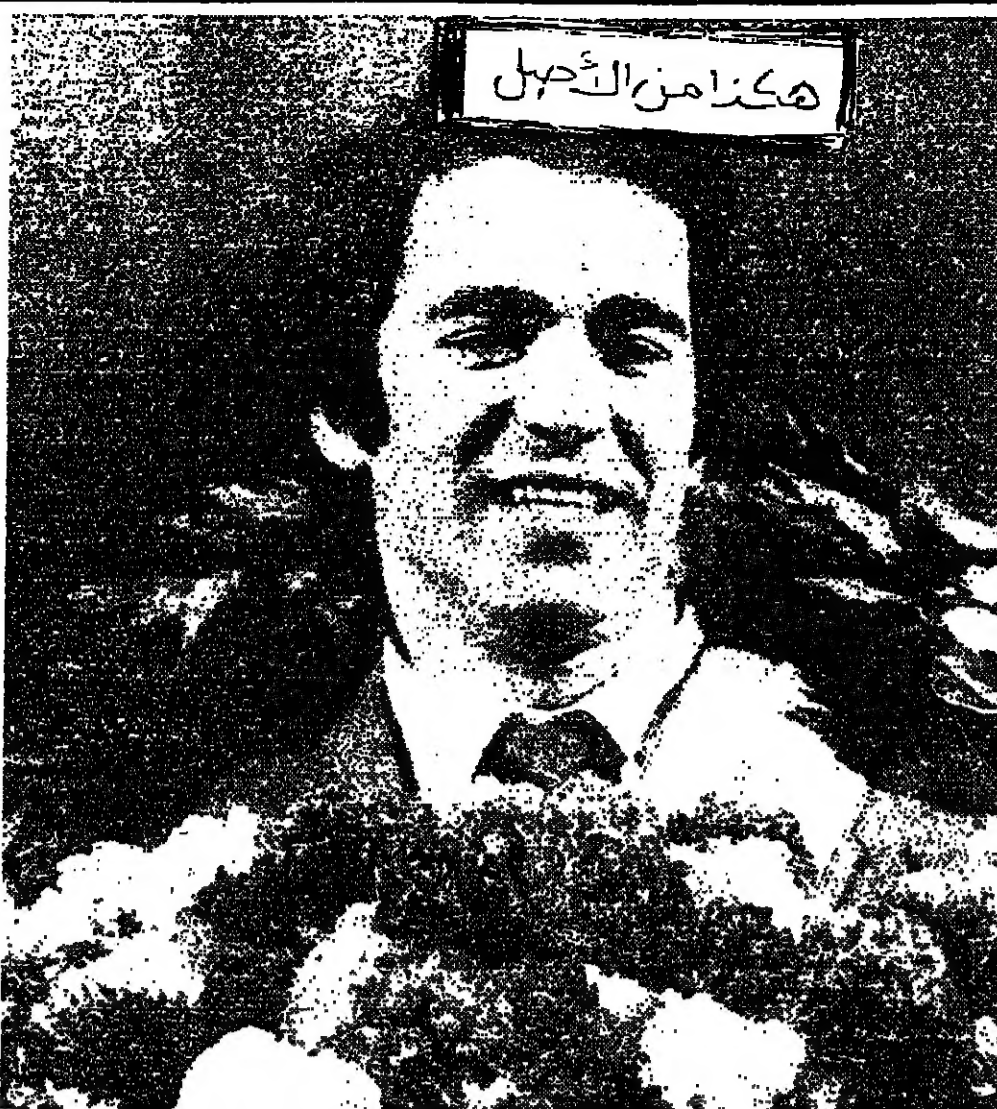
The match in Moscow fell into four distinct phases: Games 1-5: Kasparov was off to a good start, but fell into his old errors of impulsiveness and overconfidence. This was particularly evident in the two games he lost, 4 and 5. In each he appeared to underestimate Karpov's facility for long-range manoeuvres.

Games 6-10: Kasparov was continually on the attack. In all five games he sacrificed material, pawns, knights, rooks... but was not able to break through Karpov's resistance. The champion still led by 5½-4½.

Games 11-19: Kasparov breaks through, starting with a stunning Queen sacrifice in game 11, to force checkmate or a decisive gain of material (Queen sacrifices at this level are rare: the most recent comparable example came in a game between Petrosian and Spassky in 1966). Pressure then mounts on Karpov, with the young challenger firing off theoretical innovations in practically every game - as Black in the Taimanov Variation of the Sicilian Defence and as White in his special variation of the Nimzo-Indian Defence.

Kasparov's handling of the opening will revolutionize the approach to and understanding of these important defensive systems. The result of his new tactics: Karpov crumbles in games 16 and 19, and his opponent seizes a two-point lead.

Games 20-24: The last five games constituted a test of nerves rather than intrinsic chess strength. Game 20 was a war of attrition, concluding in an excruciating draw after nine



Kasparov wearing a laurel wreath of victory presented to him at a Moscow ceremony yesterday

hours of play and 85 moves. In game 21 Kasparov, anxious to wrap up his victory with a series of painless draws, unwisely conceded half a point from an advantageous adjournment.

And in game 22 Kasparov struck back to reduce the lead to a bare point. The 23rd was another draw, which left everything hanging on the 24th and final game.

The battle was not merely between two schools of chess, the volatile *Blitzkrieg* of Kasparov and the subtle python manoeuvring of Karpov, but a clash between two philosophies: the self-contained conformity to the system of the old champion and the brash individualism of his conqueror, a good Soviet citizen, but one not afraid to attack evident corruption in his own country or in the wider context of the World Chess Federation itself.

Apart from his exploits over the board, Kasparov made a name for himself as chairman of the Soviet Peace Fund. But Kasparov's new position and his outspokenness may do more for international relations

than did the reticent Karpov.

Matches for the championship were launched in 1886 when Wilhelm Steinitz defeated Johannes Zukertort in a contest played out in New York, St Louis and New Orleans. Since then the supreme title has been held by intellectual giants such as Emanuel Lasker, José Capablanca, Alexander Alekhine and Mikhail Botvinnik.

Yet of the 12 champions the most innovative, the most murderously effective and the

compatriot, Paul Morphy, has succeeded in preserving a mythical aura of invincibility.

But in reality the world has now passed Fischer by, and the centre of attention has shifted to those actively involved. Kasparov and Karpov. If Fischer were to re-emerge from his 13 years of hibernation, they would both annihilate him.

On top of this, Kasparov's victory and his accession to the chess throne as the thirteenth world champion have now

Game-by-game path to chess crown

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total
Kasparov	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Karpov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11

Test of courage in tense and bitter final game

By Raymond Keene

Gary Kasparov became the 13th world chess champion, deposing his arch-rival, Anatoly Karpov, in their 24th and final game on Saturday. The game finished in the last minute of the playing session in Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall.

Kasparov had to win or draw to capture the supreme title, while Karpov had to win to tie the match at 12-12 and retain the championship which had been his for 10 years.

The game, as might have been expected, was tense and bitter, with both players displaying great courage and resourcefulness. Starting with the notoriously double-edged Sicilian Defence, play followed earlier patterns until Karpov lashed out with the aggressive thrust 15 P-KN4, followed swiftly by P-N5.

Kasparov's defence was extremely profound, culminating in the apparently mysterious massing of his rooks in the confined spaces of the closed king's file on moves 23 and 24.

When Kasparov broke out with his 25th move, the black rooks began to play their part in his counter-attack. He sacrificed a pawn on move 28, and this gave him sufficient counterplay to ensure a draw.

Three moves later Karpov should have recognized this fact by retreating with 31 R-N3. But this would have

allowed 31...N-R4, drawing by repetition of moves, which would have given Kasparov the title.

Seeking to avoid this disastrous outcome, Karpov stumbled into a fresh sacrifice from his opponent at 31...P-KN4. This unexpected blow swept the remaining shackles from black's forces and in the last few minutes, with Karpov desperately short of time, the white position was routed utterly.

Scenes in the Tchaikovsky Hall at the end were ecstatic.

The final overall score was 13 points to Kasparov and 11 to Karpov. Kasparov won five games, lost three and 16 were drawn.

Twenty fourth game																									
White Karpov, Black Kasparov, Sicilian Defence																									
1 P-K4	P-QB4	2 N-Q3	P-Q3	3 P-K3	P-K3	4 P-K3	P-K3	5 N-Q3	P-QB3	6 B-K2	P-K3	7 P-K3	P-K3	8 P-K3	P-K3	9 P-K3	P-K3	10 P-K3	P-K3	11 P-K3	P-K3	12 P-K3	P-K3	13 P-K3	P-K3
14 P-K3	P-K3	15 P-K3	P-K3	16 P-K3	P-K3	17 P-K3	P-K3	18 P-K3	P-K3	19 P-K3	P-K3	20 P-K3	P-K3	21 P-K3	P-K3	22 P-K3	P-K3	23 P-K3	P-K3	24 P-K3	P-K3	25 P-K3	P-K3	26 P-K3	P-K3
27 P-K3	P-K3	28 P-K3	P-K3	29 P-K3	P-K3	30 P-K3	P-K3	31 P-K3	P-K3	32 P-K3	P-K3	33 P-K3	P-K3	34 P-K3	P-K3	35 P-K3	P-K3	36 P-K3	P-K3	37 P-K3	P-K3	38 P-K3	P-K3	39 P-K3	P-K3
40 P-K3	P-K3	41 P-K3	P-K3	42 P-K3	P-K3	43 P-K3	P-K3	44 P-K3	P-K3	45 P-K3	P-K3	46 P-K3	P-K3	47 P-K3	P-K3	48 P-K3	P-K3	49 P-K3	P-K3	50 P-K3	P-K3	51 P-K3	P-K3	52 P-K3	P-K3

White resigned

Schmidt denies knowledge of secret payments

Bonn - Herr Helmut Schmidt, the former Social Democratic Chancellor said yesterday that he knew nothing about secret payments which 10 leading West German firms apparently made to the secret services during the late 1970s. But a spokesman for the present Government confirmed that the payments had been made (Frank Johnson writes).

The payments were revealed on Friday during the trial of the politicians and industrialists accused over alleged payments to the Free Democratic Party by the Flick industrial concern in exchange for tax concessions. The revelation came from one of the defendants, a former Flick manager. The money was to be used in the secret service's struggle against terrorism.

Paris agrees on damages for Rainbow victim

Paris - The French Government and the family of Greenpeace photographer Fernando Pereira have reached agreement on damages to be paid by the Government, according to Saturday's *Le Monde* (Susan MacDonald writes). Mr Pereira died on the Greenpeace vessel *Rainbow Warrior* when it was sunk by the French secret services in New Zealand on July 10.

Dutch lawyers acting on behalf of Mr Pereira's family and French lawyers acting on behalf of the French Government are understood to have come to an agreement for an undisclosed amount of damages, according to a statement by French lawyers at the weekend. Mr Pereira, a Dutch national of Portuguese origin, leaves a widow and two children.

Superstar who says what he likes and gets away with it

By Richard Owen

Gary Kasparov's victory gives the Soviet Union a very different kind of champion after Anatoly Karpov's long reign.

On the face of it Kasparov is the product of the same system that produced Karpov. Both made their way to the top via Soviet chess clubs at local and national level, and both men are Communist Party members. Like Karpov, Kasparov tours the country between tournaments, appearing at youth championships and setting an example of sportsmanship.

But there is another side to Kasparov: he is young at 22, and he is highly unorthodox and by Soviet standards - open minded. In a country where even superstars are expected to toe the party line, Kasparov says what he thinks - and gets away with it. He is a complete contrast with Karpov, as the two championship matches have emphasised.

Where Karpov is slight, pale and tense, speaking with a high pitched voice, Kasparov is well-built, rather swarthy and informal in style. He is given to mercurial displays of brilliance and occasional temper. He plays football as well as chess, and during the chess championships has been having an ill-concealed friendship with an attractive Moscow actress, a fact which only serves to highlight the contrast with the anaemic Karpov, and to enhance Kasparov's reputation with his numerous supporters.

Some of Kasparov's admirers attribute his unorthodox character and behaviour to his provincial origins in Azerbaijan, on the border with Iran in the south of the Soviet Union, and to his mixed Armenian-Jewish blood. Whereas Karpov is a pure Russian, Kasparov's original name was Weinstein. Kasparov still lives in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, and retreats there to train and relax whenever possible. His formidable Armenian mother, Klara, has supervised his career and was often present in the hall during both the initial championship bout of 1984-85 and this year's encounter in the Tchaikovsky Hall.

Kasparov has recently forfeited much of his popular credit by his unheroic acquiescence in the termination of their previous match and by widespread allegations in Moscow that he is heavily involved in a foreign exchange scandal.

Kasparov's support has broadened on the other hand both amongst ordinary chess and amongst the elite and it is no longer only Russian Jews and Soviet southerners who applaud him, as tended to be the case

when he first confronted Karpov's every move. At the very beginning of the re-match Kasparov was given an ovation when he drew white - giving him the opening advantage - and in subsequent games the Moscow crowd was increasingly partisan in its support for the maverick challenger rather than for the orthodox champion.

It is nevertheless difficult to see Kasparov obediently following Kremlin dictates and acting as a mouthpiece for Moscow's "peace" policies, as Karpov did.

Kasparov's wry humour and style are against it. The most alarming sign of his outspoken individuality came last February, when Kasparov dismayed chess officials by turning up at the stage-managed press conference called to announce the abandonment of his match with a flagging Karpov. Kasparov disrupted the proceedings by angrily and confidently denouncing the decision and those who had made it.

Previous Champions International rating

Previous Champions	International rating
Bobby Fischer (USA) 1972-73	2780
José Capablanca (Cuba) 1921-1927	2725
Anatoly Karpov (USSR) 1975-85	2720
Emanuel Lasker (Germany) 1894-1921	2720
Mikhail Botvinnik (USSR) 1948-57, 1958-60, 1961-63	2720
Mikhail Tal (USSR) 1960-61	2700
Alexander Alekhine (USSR and France) 1927-35, 1937-46	2690
Vassily Smyslov (USSR) 1957-58	2680
Tigran Petrosian (USSR) 1962-69	2680
Boris Spassky (USSR, now France) 1969-72	2680
Wilhelm Steinitz (Austria-Hungary) 1886-94	2650
Max Euwe (Holland) 1935-37	2650

* based on the calculation of Professor Arpad Elo, founder of the International Rating System.

Kasparov, still only 22, has the chance to surpass all of these. His current rating, published in June, is 2700; it will shoot up when the results of this match are added in December.

For most Soviet public figures such an action would have spelled political and professional disaster. It is a mark of Kasparov's rapidly increasing stature that Soviet sports officialdom was forced to grant his wish and allow him to resume his challenge for the championship.

The Kremlin no doubt hopes that the sheer weight of the world title and the responsibility of representing the Soviet Union as champion will temper his fiercely impulsive character and convert Kasparov into an exemplary citizen and propagandist as well as the world's number one chess player.

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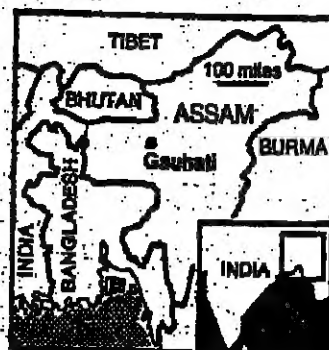
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مكنا من السفر

Strains over rights of foreigners threaten Gandhi's Assam pact

As a result of a question The Times put during an interview with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, foreign correspondents have again been allowed to visit the troubled north-eastern state of Assam. MICHAEL HAMLYN was the first British correspondent to take advantage of the new relaxation. This is his first report.



Strains are beginning to appear in the peace pact that the Government of Mr Rajiv Gandhi concluded with the young Assam agitators who led a six-year campaign against the foreigners from neighbouring Bangladesh, said to be threatening the culture and language of Assam.

The campaigning, which often turned violent, culminated in the frenzied spasm of inter-community killing and burning that the state elections of February 1983, when more than 3,000 people were killed or injured to death. Some impartial observers put the death toll as high as 7,000.

Mr Gandhi, in his first address to the Indian people after succeeding to office 12 months ago after his mother's assassination, promised action to settle both the Punjab and Assam agitations and concluded the Assam agreement on the country's Independence Day, August 15. But already the main clause of the agreement is proving contentious, and there are indications that Mr Gandhi's Government may have to change the law to mitigate its effects.

The agreement promised that foreigners who came into the country before January 1, 1966, should be able to regularise their position. But it also stipulated that those who came in after the proclamation of Bangladesh independence in March 1971 will be subject to detection by a draconian tribunal system and expelled. Those who came in between January 1, 1966, and March 24, 1971, will be subject to the detection apparatus, but will not be expelled. They will be struck off the voters list and compelled to register as foreigners, but only for 10 years.

The strains now arise because these people will, if they are to be treated as foreigners, be deprived of the rights to own land, to run a business and to be subject to the same laws as the citizens.

most of them are Muslims, they will find it difficult to get passports to go on the Hajj pilgrimage or return to their homes afterwards.

But these immigrants will be allowed to remain on the electoral rolls for the state elections which will take place on December 16. The law may, however, be changed for them to ensure their loyalty to the ruling party at least for the present. The change would reduce their disability to simple disenfranchisement during the 10-year period, but still allow them to own their homes and earn a living.

The agitators, who have now formed themselves into a political party, the Asom Gana Parishad (The Assam People's Council), to fight the forthcoming election, are not likely to take kindly to a change in the law. "If they have to register as foreigners," as the agreement says, "said Mr Pratulla Mahanta, president-in-chief of the AGP, 'then they must be treated exactly like all other foreigners. It is not part of the accord that the law on foreigners should be changed'."

Mr Mahanta and his fellow agitator leaders are not particularly explicit about what they might do if the law is changed, but there is always a possibility that they could resist their registration.

Other oddities in the pact are pointed out by the opposition parties in the State. Mr Sarat Chandra Sinha, a former Congress chief minister, now leader of the Congress (S) (for Socialist) Party, said, for example: "Either these foreigners are a threat to Assamese language and culture or they are not. If they are, it seems strange to allow them to vote in this election. One of them could become a Minister."

But, don't understand how we can save the identity of the Assamese this way. If they can do harm, they will do it now.

and they will do it again in 10 years time. If they cannot do harm, then this is an immense and unnecessary harassment for them."

In any case, there is a feeling that the pact may have been unnecessary. The Congress Chief Minister, elected as a result of the 1983 poll, Mr Hiteswar Saikia, has moved in a wily and effective way to isolate the agitation.

Mr Saikia encouraged the Congress leadership to hold public meetings, a brave thing to do following the bloodshed of the electoral period. Although they were boycotted by the agitation, the boycotts grew progressively more and more feeble, until Congress meetings were able to be held away from their own strongholds and in the agitators' territory. Secondly Mr Saikia has been able to buy or bribe many of the second and third rank leaders of the agitation to join his ranks.

Thirdly, as a member of the Ahom tribe which predominates in Upper Assam and who ruled Assam for 600 years, though they are now classified as a backward class, he was able to wean them away from the agitation.

The AGP is now almost entirely made up of high-caste Assamese Hindus, who are from the middle and upper classes, and as such not well in tune with the aspirations of the rest of society.



Iraqi brothers and sister, Muhammed Bazi, aged 8, Maryam, aged 15, and Aschkar, aged 5, smiling after successful operations at a United States clinic to correct their congenital heart defects. Doctors said it was rare for three siblings to be born with the non-genetic condition.

Palermo showdown with the Mafia

From Peter Nichols, Rome

Final preparations are now beginning in Palermo to face the huge challenge of trying 475 alleged members of the Mafia in the city which is the historic stronghold of Italy's most resilient and powerful criminal organization.

On Friday the team of inquiring magistrates presented the 8,632 pages of their judicial report which forms the basis for sending for trial some of the most celebrated names in

contemporary criminal history.

The principal accused have to face charges involving 90 murders and attempted murders, of conspiracy to commit Mafia-type crimes, and in participation in the international drug traffic.

Of the 475 accused, 207 are in prison while 55 are under house arrest. A total of 121 are fugitives and 112 are on provisional liberty awaiting trial. This makes a total of 495 and allowance must be made for 20 who have died since their names were entered among the

accused, some of them suffering violent deaths.

The forthcoming trial will be unprecedented because much of the evidence was collected from the confessions of leading Mafia figures, led by Signor Tommaso Buscetta.

The trial is expected to begin in February and should last at least a year.

There are fears that the Mafia will not permit a trial which is so open a challenge to their authority to be conducted over so long a period without attempts at disrupting it.

The Philippines election

Communists play a waiting game

From Paul Routledge, Manila

The insurgent Communist Party of the Philippines is playing a waiting game while the official Opposition gears up to fight the snap presidential election called by President Marcos.

Since it is illegal, the Communist Party cannot field a candidate in the poll, officially set for January 17. But it will exert considerable influence, particularly in the areas where its military wing, the New People's Army, is strong.

Academic analysts, who enjoy close links with the Communist underground movement, argue that its mobilizing role could be critical in the forthcoming contest if the voting process is "relatively clean". This is not always so in Filipino elections.

President Marcos, who has already warned the Opposition "not to play political footsie with the CPP-NPA" will make his Government's continuing fight against the 16-year insurgency a main plank in the 10-week campaign.

For their part, most of the opposition hopefuls seeking the nomination of the National Unification Committee signed an agreement last December which pledges them to a "general and unconditional" amnesty for political detainees and offenders, and to the legalization of the Communist Party.

The Communist Party has not yet declared its hand and is

not expected to do so until the constitutional confusion over the proposed election is cleared up.

A decision on how far the Communist Party is prepared to put its machine to the service of the Opposition will filter through its propaganda arm, the National Democratic Front, and the radical coalition group, Bayan, which has been organizing political strikes against the Marcos regime.

Former Senator Salvador Laurel, one of the few aspirants for the Presidency who refused to sign the "unity document" on Boxing Day last year, told a breakfast forum of policy-makers and politicians in Washington last week that the democratic front was "playing a very shrewd game" and wanted to see Mr Marcos retain power.

The Opposition has a rather ambivalent attitude to the Communists. On the one hand, it recognizes that they could deliver many votes in disaffected areas. On the other hand, it is aware that the party spurns legitimacy conditional on "giving up the armed struggle".

Business concerns The Philippines is the most risky country in South-East Asia for doing business and, if President Marcos stays in office, a disruptive transfer of power or a communist takeover is possible within the next five years, a Hong Kong-based business intelligence group has reported (Keith Dalton writes).

Warsaw amnesty omits Solidarity

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Poland has decided to free some of its 370 political prisoners in a limited amnesty. It will keep key dissidents and Solidarity activists in jail.

A communiqué from the prosecutor general's office at the weekend said that the prosecutor is reviewing "on an individual basis" all cases of non-criminal prisoners, but perpetrators of particularly anti-social crimes would be excluded, as would those political offenders freed under amnesties in 1983 and 1984, and subsequently re-arrested.

That means, for example, that the dissident historian, Mr Adam Michalski, and the Solidarity organizer, Mr Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, jailed on charges of preparing public protests against price rises, will stay behind bars.

Mr Bogdan Lis, who was jailed with them, was never the subject of an amnesty - treason charges were dropped because of lack of evidence - but the rather vague "anti-social crimes" clause will probably be

enough to keep him imprisoned.

The prosecutor will also be considering the cases of those being investigated but not in jail. That could include Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman and Nobel Peace prize laureate accused of slandering the country's vote-counters by claiming that the government had exaggerated turnout in last month's parliamentary election.

Mr Walesa has filed a complaint accusing the Gdansk prosecutor of illegal behaviour in not giving his lawyer access to evidence against him. He has also complained of a police raid on Wednesday on his Gdansk flat saying that it was a severe shock for his wife, Danuta, who is pregnant with their eighth child.

The Government says that its clemency proceedings are a "humanitarian initiative" and an expression of the state's magnanimity, and hopes that "these people will observe the legal order in the future".

Dutch row over sex at age 12

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam

The Christian Democrat and Liberal parliamentary groups in the Lower House in the Dutch Parliament are at loggerheads over a proposal by the coalition Cabinet to lower the age of consent from 16 to 12.

Under the Government's Bill which has yet to be tabled, it will no longer be an offence for adults to have sexual relations with children between the ages of 12 and 16 unless some form of coercion or enticement is involved.

According to the Liberals - and the Cabinet - the Government's proposal is in line "with reality". This view is shared by the Socialist opposition.

The Christian Democrats, however, oppose the Government's proposal on the ground that in practice it would be difficult to establish in such an age group the difference between consent and coercion or enticement.

Although the Government could muster a majority for its Bill with the support of the opposition, it seems more likely that a compromise will be reached between the Christian Democrats and the Liberals to lower the age of consent to 14.

Galtieri trial enters its final phase

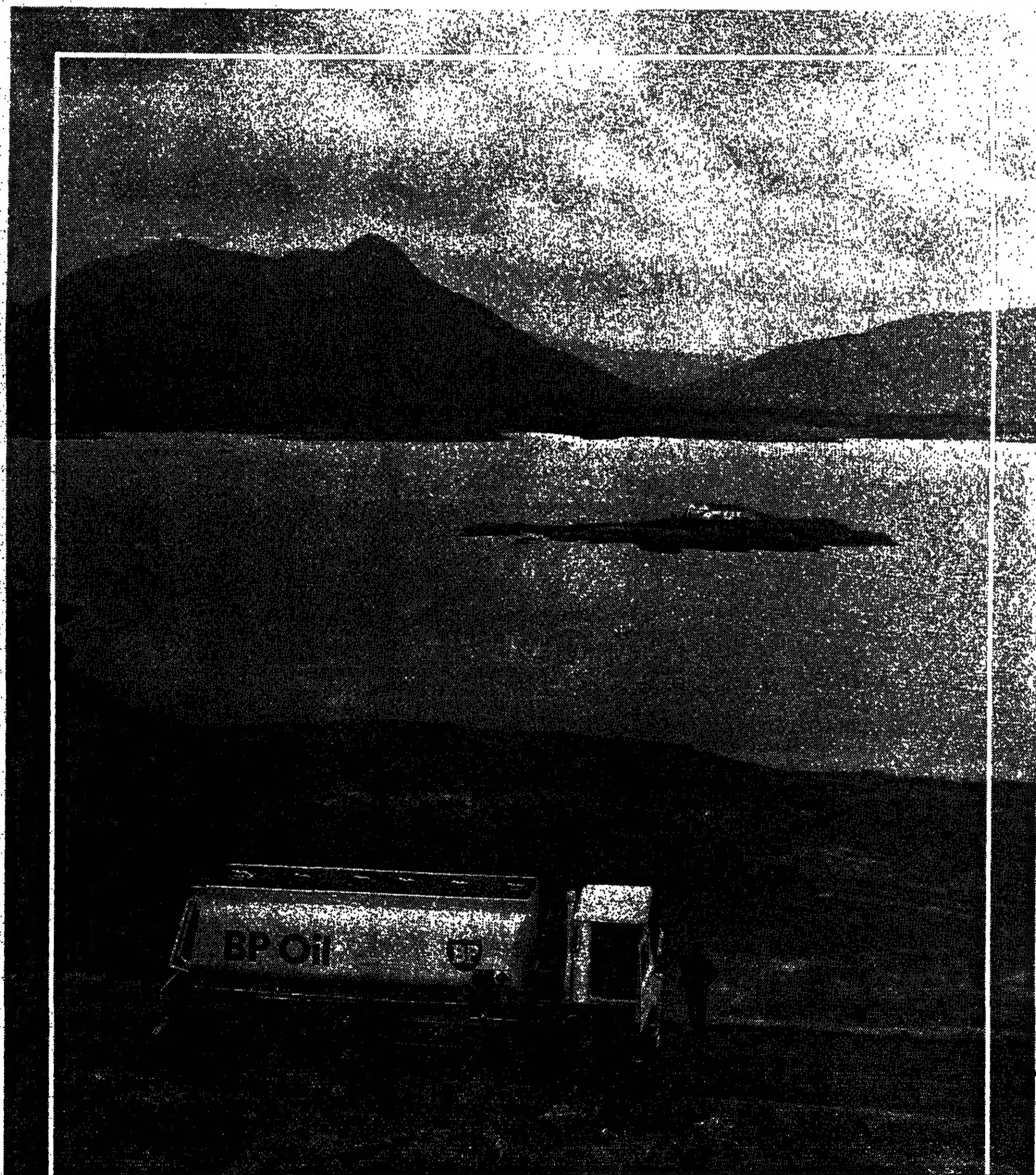
From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Ex-President Leopoldo Galtieri and 15 other military leaders are to be formally charged with responsibility for Argentina's 1982 defeat in the Falklands War as their two-year-old military trial enters its final phase today.

A military prosecutor will present the charges against General Galtieri and the others in secret hearings expected to last for 10 days. Their defence lawyers will make their final arguments to the Supreme Military Tribunal.

Argentine newspapers have reported that the prosecutor will accuse General Galtieri of criminal negligence in planning the April 2, 1982, invasion of the Falklands and the 14-week war that followed, and will demand that he be sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

The other two members of the military junta which launched the Falklands invasion, Admiral Jorge Anaya and Air Force Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo, are, if committed, reported to be facing sentences of 12 and 10 years respectively. Also on trial are Captain Alfredo Astiz, the naval officer accused of surrendering South Georgia to British forces.



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UNITED TECHNOLOGIES

مکان من الوطن

THE ARTS

Caroline Moorehead talks to author Mollie Panter-Downes who wrote a war diary for *The New Yorker*

Letter to America ... from the blitz

When Virago got in touch with Mollie Panter-Downes, London correspondent for *The New Yorker*, last year and asked her whether they might reissue *One Fine Day*, her novel about the nostalgia and relief of post-war England, she took it down and read it again, for the first time in almost 40 years. She enjoyed it.

It was, she says, exactly like getting out an old diary or album and thinking "Oh Lord, I've forgotten that. And did I really look like that? So shabby? She also unearthed the diaries she had kept during the weeks of writing. "Wrote the novel today. Went dreadfully badly" and, when it came out, "Another reviewer who hasn't got the point".

Publication today will, she hopes, bring a better understanding of what she was trying to do, not produce just a nice little domestic picture but a "hymn in praise of England still being there, a Te Deum at the wonder we won the war".

The New Yorker is legendary for the length of time it keeps its writers and the devotion, surely unequalled on any other paper, English or American, that they in turn bring to it. Mollie Panter-

Downes, charming, knowledgeable, constantly apologising about herself, is all you expect of an alumna. She joined the staff at the outbreak of war, having already written occasional Reporter at Large pieces for them in the 1930s. Eighty next year, she is with them still, even if in the last two years reporting has largely given way to writing book reviews (mostly of biographies, as she doesn't greatly care for fiction).

Her relationship with the magazine would never have taken shape at all, she maintains, had it not been for the fact that having scoured the Cotswolds for a farm on which to raise pigs - she particularly dislikes pigs - she and her husband found one just outside Haslemere, on the Surrey-Sussex border. It was only minutes from the Portsmouth railway line which was kept open for the duration of the war for the Navy.

This meant that not only could she get to London to work, but that having returned home to write her weekly column, it could "in the most extraordinary Heath Robinson sort of way, be transported by car or bicycle through the



Diary Mollie Panter-Downes: 'My novel is a hymn in praise of England winning the war'

blackout to the guard on a London bound train, where it would be met by a Western Union messenger who cabled it to New York. That arrangement lasted nearly five years. Only once, when a bomb hit the line, did the system fail.

Even so, she says, the work had come her way by luck. Janet Flanner, the Paris correspondent who also covered London, got trapped by the war in California, and was unable to return to Europe. Harold Ross,

the editor, took a pin, or so E. J. Liebling once told her, and came down on the name of Mollie Panter-Downes. He cabled Haslemere, offering her the post. She cabled back, saying that she had too many evacuees about to descend on her. Her husband, who happened at that moment to appear on leave, told her that she was mad.

In any case, the evacuees had never materialized. She cabled again, thereby starting a routine

of weekly Letters from London. 1,500 words gathered from a room in the Landsdowne Club in the middle of the week, and written up at home, while a nanny minded her two small daughters.

When the war ended, she needed, she says, quoting Virginia Woolf, to "turn the pillow". While continuing with her weekly visits to London, she wrote *One Fine Day* ("refreshing after the hassle of the war"). She wanted to record precisely

what she saw around her, as people painfully readjusted themselves to peace.

She and her husband Clare Robinson still live in their timbered and brick 16th-century house in a peaceful wild valley outside Haslemere.

"I've had an uneventful life: one home, one job, one husband. I am fortunate beyond belief. But does it sound dreadfully dull? To have had such a very good life."

Television

Poetry in motion

The South Bank Show (LWT) on Stephen Spender went some way to correcting the image he holds in people's minds. "I'm always referred to very ironically by Auberon Waugh as 'the war hero' - Stephen Spender", he lamented, pointing out that contrary to medical advice he had signed up for the fire brigade.

Famous for his friends, Spender's most famous line - some would say his only one - remains "I think continually of those who are truly great". Yet as he moaned out a judicious selection of his poems one was reminded how good a poet he could be.

Chris Hunt's documentary fanfared its intention of returning Spender to the places which had made him the conscience of his generation: Hyde Park, for instance, where he had walked with Isherwood (LWT must still be reeling from that little jaunt), three identical rooms in London (including the offices of Index and the Communist Party in 1936) and Oxford where, as a four-poems-a-day man, he had met Auden.

Auden, he said, had made a great impression because he had weak eyes and therefore sat in the shadows with his back to the light. Lit in exactly the same way, Spender explained how they had hated the idea of poetry having anything to do with politics.

The fight against Fascism took him - but not LWT - to Spain. The programme's most effective sequence was his reading of a poem about a dead boy - "a better target for a kiss" than bullets.

Nothing much had happened to Spender after that, so he talked about his writing, the need for hero-worship, his humility. "I can't really convince myself my poetry gives pleasure to anyone", he read out from journals which will probably be his most enduring work. One line is given, he said, paraphrasing Valéry on poetic inspiration. "The rest must follow. There was a sense last night as he richly moaned his poem on Auden's funeral, that for him, the survivor, the rest had not followed.

Star Quality (BBC1), the first of a Noel Coward series, was about the ham performances given by actors and directors off-stage to achieve what they want on-stage.

It was another lavish, enjoyable production from veteran Alan Shallcross, with strong performances from Ian Richardson, David Yelland and Susannah York (with a smile like a man-trap). Getting actors to play themselves so theatrically was probably not the simple task it seemed.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Opera

Outrageously mild mannered

Così fan tutte
New, Cardiff

Lucian Pustilic's work at Cardiff has encouraged one to suppose that the word "Romanian", coming anywhere near opera production, has to be a synonym for "outrageous".

So there was something of a reversed shock on Saturday evening when Pustilic's colleague, Liviu Ciulei served up a staging of *Così fan tutte* so mild-mannered and straightforward - and this despite the fact that he was working with Pustilic's regular design team of Radu and Miruna Boruzescu.

Just about the only eccentricity in the use of a magic lantern to flash up assorted 18th-century scenes of representative of the "auto" in various stages of decadence, notably in the opening scene. And the production is embellished even by that.

Especially, except for Despina's clowning and a moment when the ladies throw themselves about in apt hysteria to watch their maid but conversationally distant, the production tends towards stillness. Lit by Beverley Emmons in a modestly manner, it is an evening of *Così*, an extended discourse.



Elaine Woods as Floridigi and Della Wallis as Dorabella

Unfortunately, this leads one to expect a supreme muted exuberance in the musical performance, which is not quite what György Fischer has in mind. His rhythms are thrusting and his tone emphatic, to the extent of putting a wall in front of the singers for much of the time.

The orchestra does not sound very happy; the horns, who ought to be conveying the essence of the serenading, have a rough time, and generally the performance is plain and inelegant.

Vocally it is more promising. Apart from Thomas Hemmley as a veteran, crusty-sounding Don Alfonso and Della Wallis as Dorabella, this is a young cast

who look right for their roles (after all, the sisters are supposed to be only 15, even if that was a more advanced age in 1790 than it is now), and who sounds appropriately fresh, though often there is a want of the flexibility and finesse that would convert a string of good notes into a long lyrical phrase.

Laurence Dale's "Un'aura amorosa", for instance, would have been still more sweetly persuasive for being breathed in longer lines, and Elaine Woods would have made a grander and, at the same time, more vulnerable impression as Floridigi if her admirable, sometimes startling attack and certainty had carried her through larger patches.

It may be, though, that the central quartet would all have been helped by more sympathetic conducting and by a production which brought out more character in the roles.

The two characters who do come across with some vigour do so, as it seems because of the singers' qualities of liveliness and good humour. Mark Holland adds more weight to his rapidly achieved reputation as a Guglielmo who is at once lusty and suave, and Andrea Bolton contributes a Despina who is more the engaged slattern than the witty soubrette.

She comes on scratching her bottom and slurping the chocolate straight from the jug, and appears bemused by the character though happy to play her parts with gusto - perhaps a shade too much gusto when she is the notary, for even deliberately banal Mozart deserves better than croaking.

Paul Griffiths

Gripping stuff

Don Giovanni
Civic Theatre,
Darlington

In both the frequency and the nature of its recent productions, *Don Giovanni* is very much the Mozart opera which this decade has taken to its heart.

Steven Pimlott's new production for Opera 80 suggests one pretty clear and ruthless reason why. His Don rules a world whose black-lacquered dinner-parties present only a thin veneer for verbal, emotional and physical violence which is ubiquitous and unmitigated.

Don Giovanni (Tim Yealand), as aggressively disenchanted youth sits, cross-legged, unmoved and unmoving, until the appearance of Elvira, flicks ash while remarking on her suffering and speaks of love through gritted teeth. He is cynical enough to set the final supper table only for himself.

Leporello may think he and his master are alone, but they rarely are. Almost everyone is always on stage, distancing, supporting (if female), hiding or cowering, and always most artfully brought into and out of focus by Pimlott's placing and David Cunningham's highly effective lighting.

In Tom Cairns's unchanging

black space, scenes speed into each other, accelerated by the use of Mozart's marginally shorter original version, and by the efficient, at times, crude, cut and thrust of David Parry's translation and musical direction.

Not the least alarming aspect of this, though provoking, cliché-cleaned production is its Messiaen. He, too, is consumed by latent and lingering hatred: as he is left fingering a knife-blade, Zerlina (Nicola Sharkey) seems to have little to choose between life with him or the Don. What is more, following Mozart's practice in Prague and Vienna, he doubles the role of the Commendatore. Philip Guy-Bromley's metamorphosis in this wasteland of crazed bodies is chilling indeed.

The inevitable flaw of a production which, characteristically, starts to point the way to its audience during the overture, is its total lack of ambiguity and near-didactic insistence on its own idea. But conviction, in this case, makes for irresistible gripping theatre, and with vigorously projected performances from Vivian Tierney (Donna Anna) and Philippa Dames-Longworth (Donna Elvira) adding to a strong acting cast, Opera 80 have another road-worthy show.

Hilary Finch

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Concerts
Philharmonia/
Salonen
Festival Hall

It might not be easy to understand the connections Olivier Messiaen makes between the wild, ecstatic sounds of his *Turangalila-symphonie*, the *Tristan* and *Isolde* myth, and Sanskrit philosophy.

Nor are his musical methods - especially his complex web of overlapping rhythmic modes - comfortably analysed by the unaided ear.

But that is incidental to the work's voluptuous and unforgettable impact in the concert hall. The music may often be lurid and over-sweet, but it is like nothing else.

Not only is it very complicated and difficult to perform, but much of it is (or should be) very fast. Even, here, under the admirably clear and confident leadership of Esa-Pekka Salonen, and with the Philharmonia straining with alertness, there were some scrambles and compromises.

But there was also much that was very good. The pianist Paul Crossley played with complete stylistic and technical assurance, moving easily through his part's transitions from explosive outbursts to quasi-gamelan background sounds.

Much of the brass playing was first-rate, too, since Messiaen requires these players to traverse some awkward leaps.

Tristan Murail gave an idiomatic account of the ondes part, though at times this strange instrument seemed too dominant in the texture. Most of all, though, this was a triumph for Salonen; another sign of this young Finn's outstanding talent.

Richard Morrison

Pegasus
St Bride's, Fleet Street

Any concert which can boast not only a first London performance of a piece by one of the most talented young British composers but also a British premiere of something by, of all people, Brahms, must score a point or two for enterprise.

All the same this was an evening strictly for the faithful, for nothing in it would have worked very well in a concert hall.

Stephen Oliver's *O sons amoris* was written last year to be sung by Norwich Cathedral Choir within the context of a Mass setting. Even plucked from its composer, even recommended, however, it is effective, meditative music, in which Oliver's fluency and natural feeling for line is applied to his richly expressive, original language.

It is also tricky to perform, if one is to judge from the slightly hesitant and occasionally ill-timed reading given by the adventurous choir Pegasus under their director, Richard Crossland.

They fared rather better in the Brahms, a setting of the four shortest movements of the *Masse Ordinaire* composed in 1856-7. Brahms apparently destroyed his manuscript, but not before his friend, Julius Otto Grimm, had copied it. The music was published only last year, six years after its rediscovery.

As in the Oliver, atmosphere rather than weighty musical argument prevails, although Brahms's technique is utterly confident and there are touches of real poetic imagination as well as a sure grasp of idiom.

Ian Curro supplied a discreet organ obbligato throughout, even though only the Kyrie specifies it. He was called upon to provide much of the drama as well as the continuity in Kodaly's *Laudes organi* of 1966 and Liszt's *Pia Crucis* (1878), and he did so expertly.

Stephen Pettitt

Dance

A thing of beauty

Royal Ballet
Covent Garden

It seems to me surprising that in almost 40 years and 625 performances, the Royal Ballet has presented only four foreign guests at Covent Garden as Aurora in *The Sleeping Beauty*, of whom three were French - Yvette Chauviré, Violette Verdy and now Elisabeth Platel - who danced in this production for the first time on Friday night.

Platel makes most of our British dancers look soft-centred. With no lack of feminine qualities, she gives her dancing a sharp accuracy that lets the choreography be seen clearly and precisely. Just once or twice the arm and hand positions of her opening solo remind me that she first took the role in Rosella Hightower's rather fancy Paris production, but thereafter her performance was a model of classic style.

Her line is long and generous, her phrasing beautifully considered. She even managed to respond well to Mark Esmier's sometimes unhelpful tempi.

Platel uses her technique not to dazzle but to illuminate the role.

Her awakening prince was Jonathan Cope, playing Florimund for the first time. A slight initial stiffness in his acting can be forgiven and anyway is not altogether out of place. His partnering will grow in confidence but is already strong, considerate and - how pleasant to see this - eager, obviously happy to be dancing with her.

The company showed its strongest form to welcome Platel. Especially notable was a crisp young Florestan trio (Bruce Sansom, Maria Almeida and Sara Gaillet), the amusingly stylized Red Riding Hood duet of Fiona Brockway and Jonathan Burrows, and Fiona Chadwick's gentle Princess Florine in the Bluebird duet.

Chadwick, one of the best exponents of the soft English style, showed herself well suited to the lead in *La Bayadère* earlier last week. Her partner, also new to the role, was Jay Jolley: stylish and smooth, but with a depleted version of the solos.

John Percival

Theatre

Striking a nerve

Minstrel Boys
The Lyric, Belfast

Martin Lynch's new play, the only new work being given in the current Belfast Theatre Festival, is set in the awful year of 1981 when Bobby Sands and company were starving themselves to death for no intelligible reason and to little effect beyond publicity for the cause.

Republican sentiment, already divided since 1969 between the hardline provisionals and the more respectable officials, drifted yet further apart.

Two neighbouring families in West Belfast personify this schism: the Moores (Mark Mulholland and Barbara Adair) vote for moderate rebellion, the Marcellas (Louis Rolston and Stella McCusker) believe in carrying things through to their logical, ghastly conclusion.

The Moores' son, a promising footballer with prospects "across the water" at Leeds United, is shot dead by a British soldier, the Marcellas' son, a first wave internee, is selected

as the next hunger striker in Long Kesh.

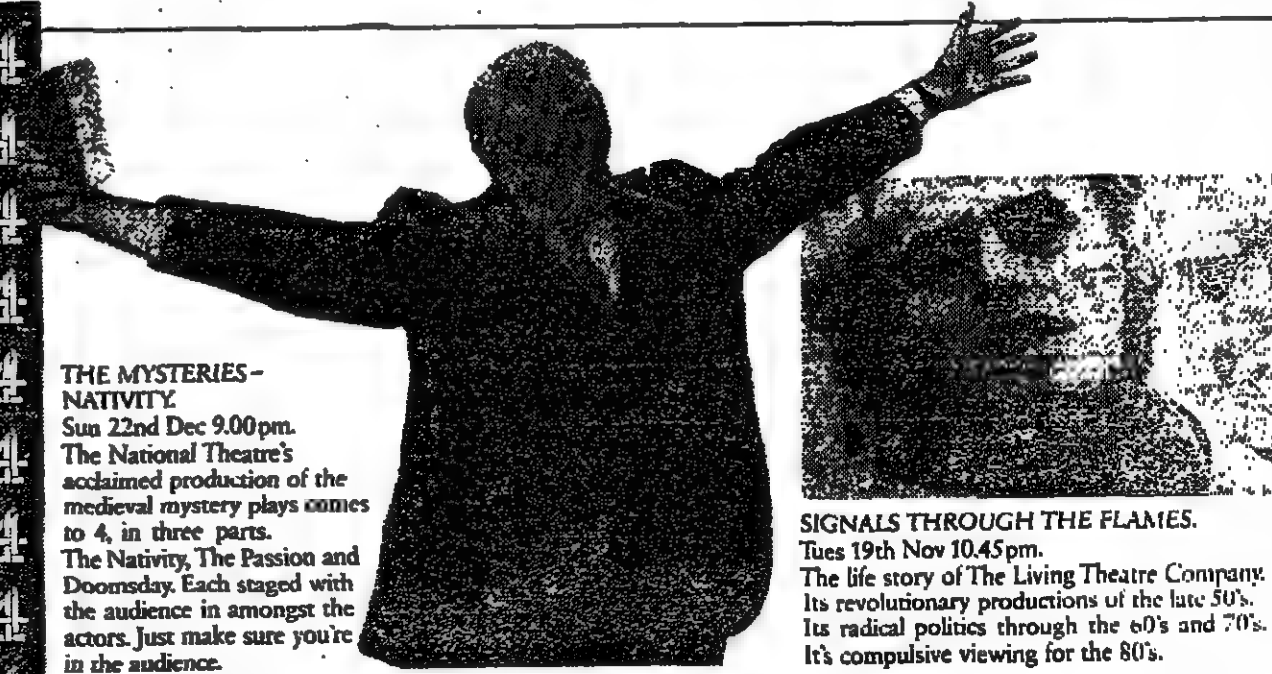
This sounds rather grim, and so it should. But Mr Lynch's gallows humour makes the piece bristle with a tension seldom seen on the mainland stage.

This must be due at least in part to the richness of the available theme and to the audience's expectations thereof, but apart from the occasional lapse when he has his working folk express themselves in the terms of political journalism, the author demonstrates a sure instinct for characterization allied to an insider's knowledge of how human beings behave in an intolerable situation.

As a sort of chorus to the main events, a gang of jovial young petrol bombers, led by Aidan McCann, scramble on and off in their hi-jacked dumper truck and swarm up the foothills of the backdrop's painted mountain, swinging cider by the neck and singing the soul hits of the 1960s.

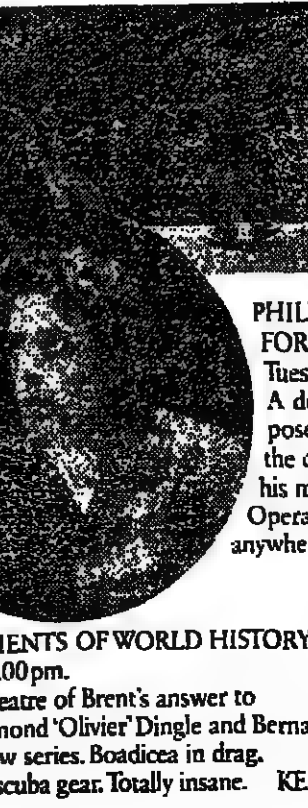
The director Patrick Sandford has every reason to be proud of his company.

Martin Cropper



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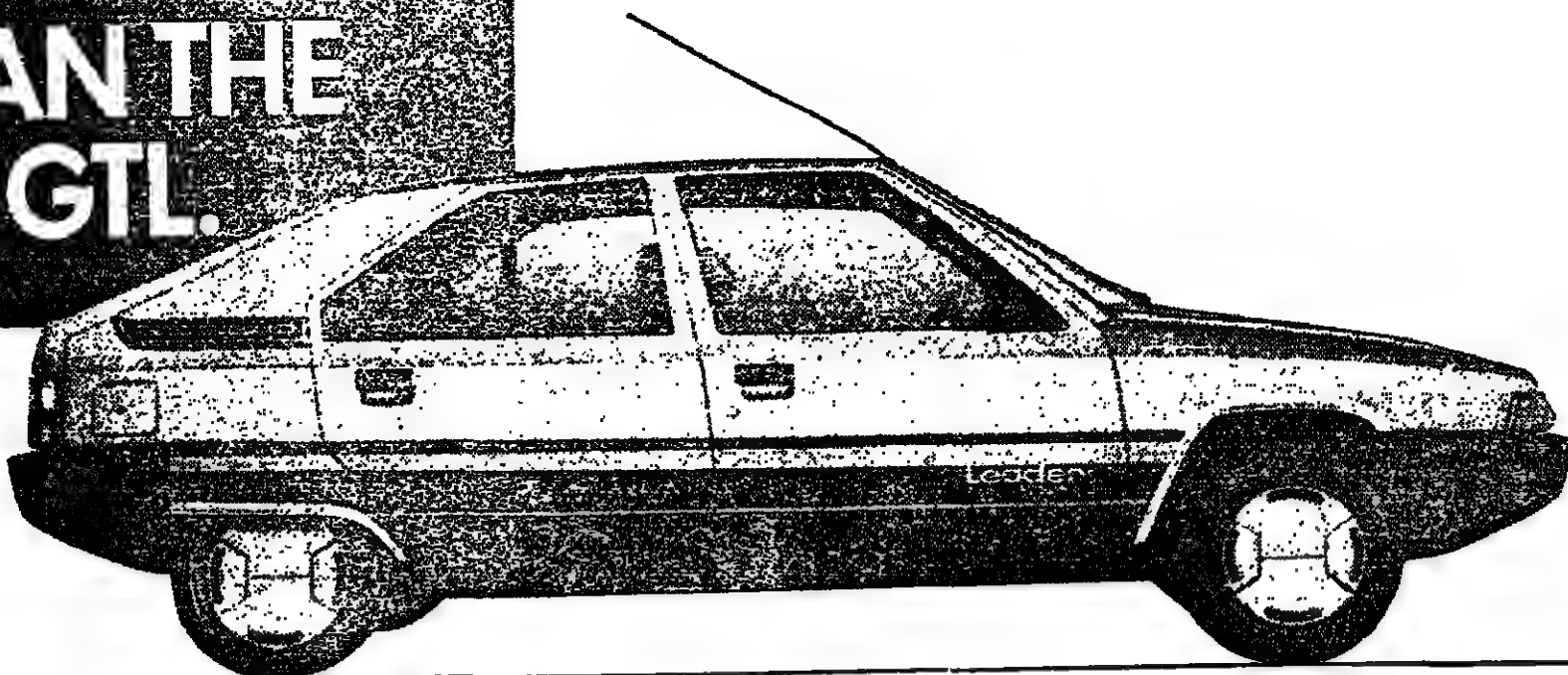


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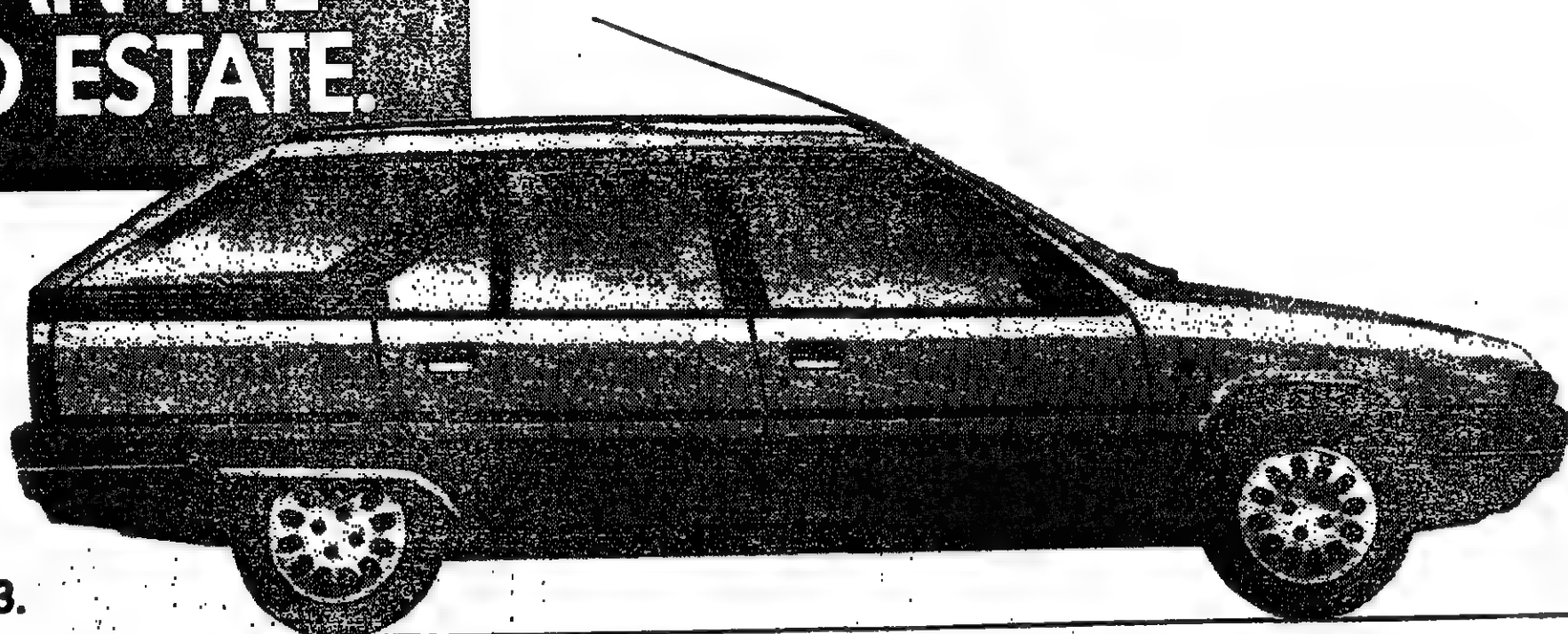
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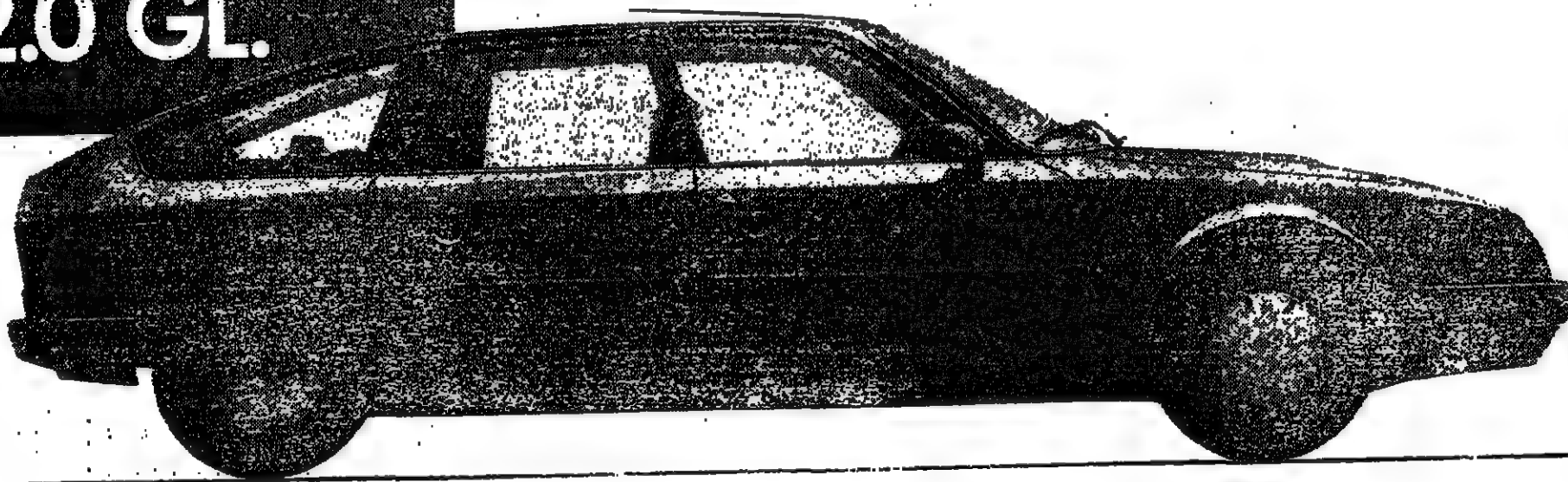
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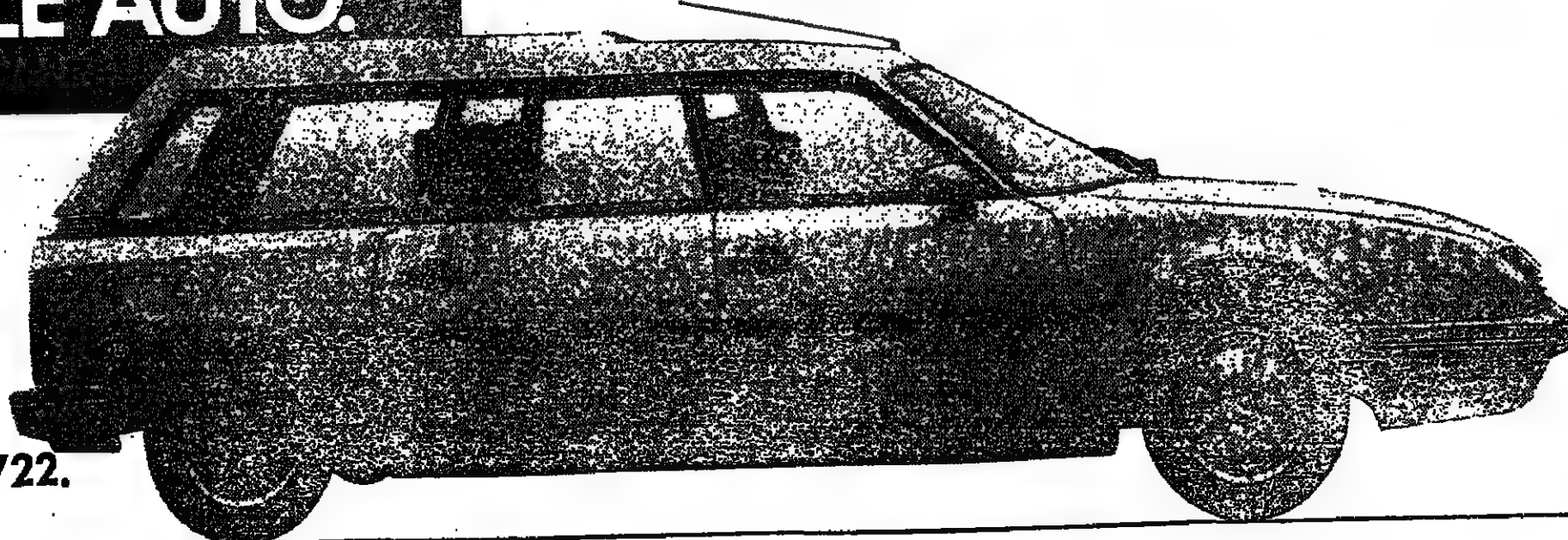
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SPECTRUM

Will shoppers start a counter attack?

Sunday trading may revolutionize our local high streets, force small retailers to close and cause traffic jams on a traditionally quiet day. But as Lee Rodwell reports, no one is quite sure what will happen

After the scrum of Saturday's shopping crowds, Sunday brings relative peace to the High Road in London's Finchley. Yesterday morning there were few people about but some shops were trading. The newsagents, of course, but also two DIY stores, a chemist, a greengrocer, a 7-to-11 store selling food and other items and a video shop. Not far away a garden centre also opened its doors.

By this time next year, if the Government gets its way, the Bill to remove restrictions on shop hours will be law. So will this kind of high street shopping area be packed with Sunday shoppers, browsing in department stores and boutiques, filling up their trolleys in the supermarkets, spending their money in Boots, W. H. Smith, Currys, Marks and Spencer? Will car dealers be selling cars, travel agents holidays and furniture showrooms three piece suites? What difference will Sunday trading make?

It seems unlikely that the smaller, local shopping centres will offer any more opportunities for the would-be Sunday shopper than they do already. But the out-of-town, purpose-built centres with their DIY superstores, hypermarkets and home and garden centres are almost certainly going to embrace Sunday trading wholeheartedly.

Tom McNally, director general of the Retail Consortium, says: "Initially a lot of people will be testing the water to see where there is demand, and then responding. I don't think anyone can say what retail patterns will emerge. People may cling more stubbornly to established shopping patterns. Retailers will, after all, be competing with other well-established Sunday activities - Sundays are when people spend more time in bed or take the family out on trips."

Sir Terence Conran, chairman of Habitat/Mothercare, is one of the shopping-can-be-fun school. Terry Goddard, group secretary of Habitat/Mothercare, explained why this approach was so important: "Retailers are competing with the leisure industry for business. There has been a decline in consumer spending on retail goods, but a climb in expenditure on leisure goods."

John Dawson, Professor of Distributive Studies at Stirling University,

says: "If we look at places where Sunday trading is permitted - North America or Sweden - we see that people view Sunday shopping as something enjoyable, not as a chore. But whether that happens here or not depends on whether the right kind of shops open, and whether they provide an environment which is fun."

It has already been shown that there is a demand for stores which cater for the growing band of DIY enthusiasts and gardeners. Tom McNally says: "All the research shows that people like to make major purchases of household durables when both husband and wife are present. Furniture, carpets, furnishings and electrical goods must all come into this category. But what about other major items like holidays, cars, food?"

Clive Adkin, director of retail operations for Thomas Cook, says: "If we are surrounded by Sunday traders, we will trade. Of course, much depends on whether the tour operators will open their computer systems to us on a Sunday. We can't offer a decent service if we have no technical back-up."

Brian Back, director and company secretary of Mann Egerton, says: "We have occasionally opened some of our locations for viewing cars, but with a change in the law we will have to think again. The biggest advantage may well be for our petrol forecourt shops, where we would be able to sell the full range of goods on a Sunday."

Like the travel agents and the car dealers, the supermarkets may also adopt an overall wait-and-see policy. If Sunday shopping is really about having fun, then it is worth remembering that a National Consumer Council survey found that supermarket shopping was the most disliked. On the other hand, 30 per cent of food shopping is now normally done late at night or on Sunday.

Since more married women work - 57 per cent in 1981 compared with 24 per cent in 1951 - it may be that some of them would find it easier to shop for food on a Sunday, given the opportunity. Balanced against this is the argument that people tend to shop for food with the weekend in mind and top up, if necessary, during the week. Some argue that more late-night

shopping, rather than Sunday shopping, will be the pattern here.

As for the knock-on effect, Professor Dawson says: "It will certainly mean changes in employment. Whether this means an increase in the rostering of retail staff or the employment of more part-time workers will vary from employer to employer. Then there is the support side: the cleaning that will have to be done on Saturday night, the maintenance, and the security - both in terms of store detectives and collection of cash."

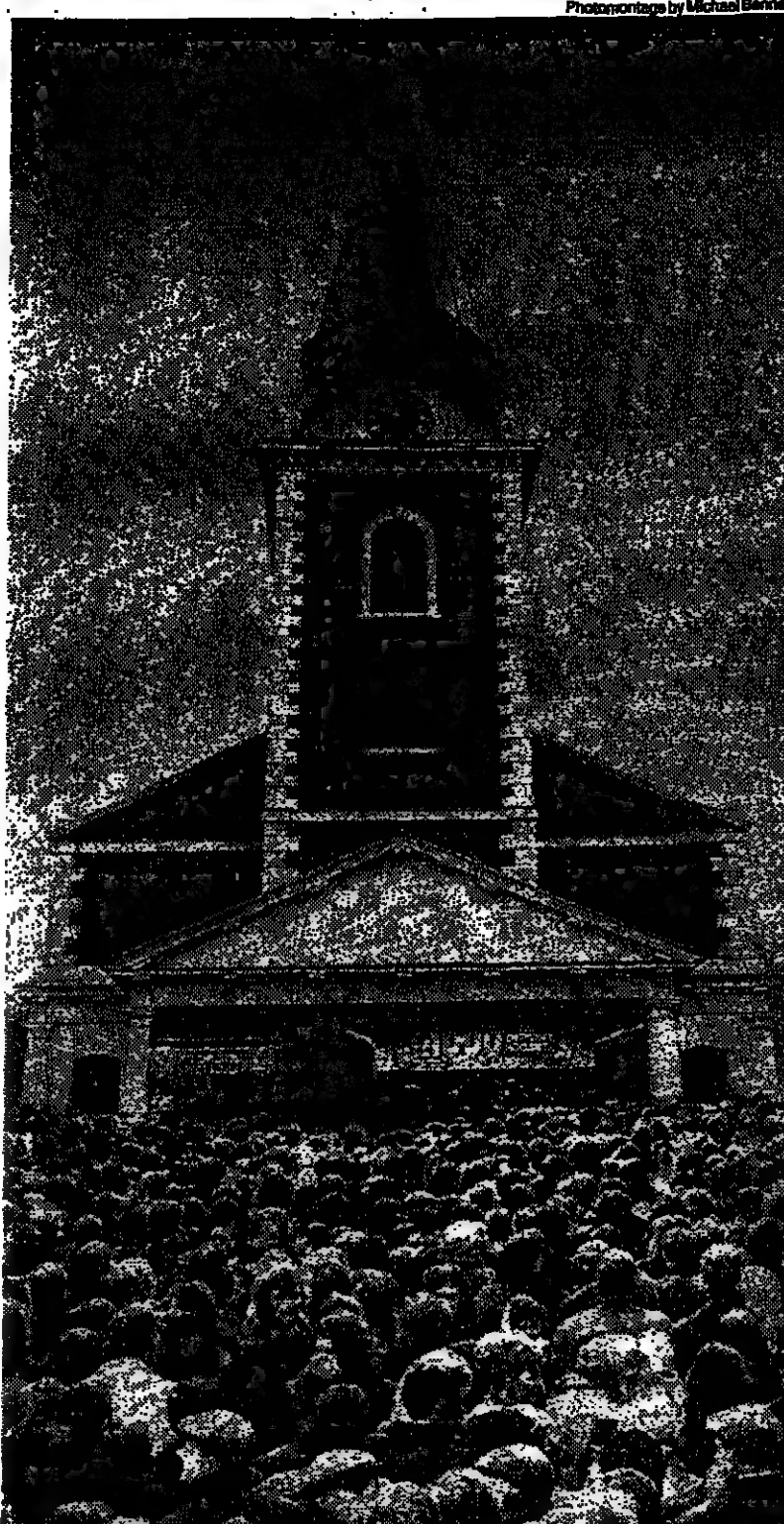
Supermarkets which open on Sunday may have to arrange deliveries of fresh food and other goods. It may not matter too much if shelves seem rather bare on a Monday, since this is a relatively slack day, but if Sunday supermarket shopping is to be worthwhile then the customer will expect Saturday standards.

More people would be tempted to drive to the shops, particularly where car parking was provided or where restrictions did not apply on a Sunday. As a result there might be more noise and nuisance, traffic restrictions might have to be extended, traffic wardens employed.

On the face of it, Sunday shopping appears to offer the consumer more flexibility and more choice but in the beginning there may simply be confusion. Since each area will vary, the consumer will not know with any certainty which shops will be open where. Just because Habitat is open in Brighton, for example, does not mean it will be open in Watford. One store may open for mornings only, another for afternoons, a third from 10am to 5pm.

In addition, shops that open on Sunday may decide not to open at slack times during the week, or may begin trading at 10am instead of 9am, or close all day Monday. If, as some predict, Sunday eventually becomes as busy as Saturday, those consumers who can now shop at quieter times may find this option closed.

The casualties in the high street are most likely to be the smaller independent businesses - the ironmonger, the general purpose store, the gent's outfitters, perhaps even the shoe shops and local clothes shops. This would give the consumer less choice, not more.



Spend, spend, spend on Sunday: a vision of the future?

Yet it has to be said that the decline in the traditional high street is already under way. Superstores (outlets with more than 20,000 sq ft) are springing up everywhere. There were 25 in 1971, 327 by the beginning of 1981. In 1980 15 per cent of all retail sales were made in superstores. Our shopping patterns are already changing and they will continue to do so.

The signs are that Sunday trading will not produce dramatic results immediately. Even those retailers who

are most committed to the idea are likely to proceed with a certain amount of caution.

In many respects next summer will be a testing time, with Sunday trading getting into its stride before the run-up to Christmas, followed by the January sales. As Professor Dawson says: "When we reach February 1987, that will be the time to sit back and see what Sunday trading really means."

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Rocking the world back to rights

Not content with just feeding the world, a galaxy of rock stars are now intent on changing it with the release in Britain today of a new single, "Sun City", by Artists United Against Apartheid.

If it was a long time between George Harrison "seeing my friend's (Ravi Shankar's) people starving" - the inspiration for the famous Concert for Bangladesh in 1971 - and "full stomachs", then rock has made amends: it has discovered its conscience with a vengeance. Since Band Aid there has been a record for victims of the Bradford fire, Farm Aid on behalf of farmers in the American Midwest and even AIDS Aid.

"Sun City" is the dream-come-true of Little Steven, former guitarist in Bruce Springsteen's E Street Band (when he was known as Miami Steve Van Zandt).

The Sun City in question is the vast leisure resort in Bophuthatswana, one of South Africa's tribal homelands, where many entertainers have performed in the past. The anti-apartheid protest song, written by Little Steven, features Bruce Springsteen, Bob Dylan, Lou Reed, Miles Davis, Melle Mel, Ringo Starr, Peter Gabriel, Pete Townshend, Bobby Womack and about 40 others including Bob Geldof. The result, a tangle of voices woven around the chant "I ain't gonna play Sun City", is slowly climbing the American charts. An album of improvisations based on the song is scheduled for release next Monday, video and book to follow, with all artist royalties going to the Africa Fund, a non-profit, tax-exempt organization based in New York.

Little Steven's emotional attention was drawn to the South African issue by Peter Gabriel's 1980 song "Biko". The royalties of "Biko" were donated to the Black Consciousness Movement, and Gabriel had his worries about where the money from "Sun City" will go. The Africa Fund is officially intended to benefit political prisoners, South African exiles, and anti-apartheid groups in the US. "Some of it will end up with the African National Congress," says Gabriel. "I don't support violence, but I would like to see very severe sanctions."

Little Steven says: "The black community has put up with countless years of being trodden down by a repressive regime. All we can do is ensure a total blockade on South Africa and then let things develop as they will. It's not for us to tell the blacks their business."

For Gabriel, the most important thing is to draw American opinion in particular to the situation in South Africa, and to use the power of his strictly humanitarian intentions. "Sun City" has a political aim. Indeed Elton John and Queen, two contributors to Live Aid, are currently on the UN register of artists who have performed in South Africa. Pete Townshend feels the record is aimed in part at getting those and other artists to change their minds about sanctions.

A volte face from the days of uncaring hedonism

More Ethiopian benefits are being prepared. Next weekend Madness, Depeche Mode, UB40, Spandau Ballet and others are leading a nationwide fast against world hunger to raise funds for Oxfam's "Hungry For Change" campaign. It could be argued that this new mood of responsibility represents something of a volte face from the days when, however emphatically idealistic peace and love were expressed

Rock musicians are rushing into charitable and political action writes David Sinclair

In the music, the making of rock was an uncaring hedonism. In the 1970s even the idealism evaporated as the dictates of business became more pronounced. George Harrison's benefit concerts for Bangladesh were the only significant attempt to organize practical charitable action. The inefficiency which marked the distribution of the money raised tended to confirm the growing excesses of punk. But perhaps punk had a beneficial effect. Bob Geldof, after all, was a product of that generation. His first hit record was called "Lookin' After No. 1".

What became of rock as an instrument of teenage rebellion?

Pete Townshend now reckons to spend about a third of his time working for charitable causes. Profits from his two star concerts at Brixton Academy earlier this month were given to his Double O organization, which helps the victims of heroin addiction.

Townshend takes the view that the current mood in rock is not prompted by an onset of "conscience" but by the realization of the power invested in musicians as revealed by Live Aid. "People have realized that the early idealism, the idea that the 'spiritual uplift' of music itself would effect change in society, was very naive. The only way you effect change is by seizing the opportunity to influence people who control what happens in the world."



Little Steven's protest song. Townshend points out that he was against drugs, even in the 1960s before his own heroin problem developed, but felt powerless to take a stand because no one would believe he was sincere. "But I don't take a moral stance."

One explanation of the new found commitment to practical works of benefit, so far unmentioned, may be rock's acceptance in the 1980s as part of mainstream showbusiness, which is traditionally associated with works of charity. It seems likely that as the industry grows in maturity musicians will continue to flex their considerable collective muscles in support of favoured causes.

It may be tempting to wonder, however, as Pete Townshend acts in harmony with the Government's anti-drugs campaign, Little Steven echoes the policies of the GLC and the Labour Party, and Bob Geldof is to be found addressing the European Parliament, what became of rock's original function as an anti-establishment instrument of teenage rebellion.

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THE UNITED STATES

Sunday is called "big-ticket" or "big-decision" day in Macy's of Manhattan, the world's largest department store. The doors open at 10am and let in a stream of couples who are making joint decisions about large purchases.

"That's why we have a special name for Sundays," said a Macy's spokesman. "It is when people shop as a couple, or as a family, when they do the big spending after joint consultation. Often the wife has done the initial research in the week and narrowed down the choices. She brings her husband and family along on Sunday to make the final big decision."

"We look forward to our Sunday shoppers."

When the store closes at 6pm contented-looking crowds spill out into Herald Square clutching large bags full of "big decision" purchases and make for the hamburger bars and restaurants, the great majority of which are open on Sundays.

In Bloomingdale's, Manhattan's supersmart store, Sunday

shoppers seem to have more time to browse and are less pushy than during the week. Bloomingdale's, too, say that Sunday is a good business day.

There is a sense of security in knowing that the supermarket round the corner is open; that the joint can be bought in the morning.

Supermarkets say that Sunday is becoming one of their most important and busiest days. Staff, who are unionized, are generally paid double time.

I chose most of the furniture and equipment for our Manhattan flat on Sundays. There was a friendlier, less hurried atmosphere in the stores. "Sunday is a fun-day," explained one New Yorker. "It is the day when shopping is not a chore, but a nice experience. People seem to be more pleasant in the shops, not so hassled."

Sunday is regarded as anything but the day of rest by many American families. Sunday opening has revolutionized their shopping habits. Many people shop after attending

church, and favour the huge suburban shopping malls where there are restaurants, cinemas, flowers and fountains.

Sunday opening hours in the US are controlled by the "blue laws" legislation which originated in Virginia in 1624 and which was designed to regulate personal conduct. The Virginia law made church attendance compulsory in the state. Today, the laws banning commerce on Sunday are enforced or repealed by state and county legislatures. They vary widely and are often loosely enforced. New York State's blue laws, which were made in 1695, were repealed in 1976. The judge called them "a hotch-potch". Shops were allowed to open on Sundays, and seized the opportunity with enthusiasm.

But not the off-licences. The blue laws prohibiting their opening on Sundays are strictly enforced, though you can get a drink in a restaurant or bar. Beer, however, is available in supermarkets.

Penny Symon

NORTH OF THE BORDER

The busiest day of the week is Sunday at Cameron Toll, which lies two miles south of Edinburgh and is the reigning "European shopping centre of the year". The £33 million complex of brown-gold glass with parking for 1,000 cars does more business in seven hours on a Sunday than any 12-hour weekday.

The first large-scale Sunday shopping in Britain started as soon as the centre opened 13 months ago, taking advantage of lenient Scottish laws. Cameron Toll is funded by the Civil Aviation Authority superannuation scheme and the 38 shopping units, together with hypermarket and supermarket, were all filled ahead of the opening. A measure of its success is the £50,000 premium paid by one new leaseholder for one of the scheme's smaller units.

Many traders believe that the impetus of Sunday shopping has been an important part of the success at the centre, which has the first bank and building

society in Britain to offer a Sunday service.

The complex covers 20 acres and offers every kind of shopping service. Mr James Lindsay, its assistant manager, said that the concept offered cost savings of a hypermarket coupled with those of having shops in competition close by. Initially only a few shops opened on a Sunday but the success has been such that virtually every other unit has followed suit.

One of the few exceptions are the hairdressers who, being Scottish, are specifically excluded from working on a Sunday under the 1950 Shops Act. Only Jewish barbers are allowed to cut and curl hair on the sabbath and only then if they agree to shut shop on Saturdays. Unless the logic of this law can be explained to at least one hairdresser working in Cameron Toll, the first defiant pair of scissors may start snipping soon.

Centre manager Mr Denis Atherton said the profit margin

of traders was hard to determine but the centre was clearly a success and some of that must be due to Sunday opening.

"We operate 80 hours a week, considerably more than the average high street shop which has to pay the same overheads. We are two miles from the centre of Edinburgh and I do not believe we have had a damaging impact on the local trade."

High street shops, he said, were in a more difficult position because they had to negotiate Sunday opening with their staff from scratch and their sales patterns were different from Cameron Toll. "It was when Savacentre and Safeways opened on a Sunday with such phenomenal success that everyone else followed."

The building society and bank report a good demand for their Sunday services. As one shopkeeper observed it allowed the entrepreneurs of Cameron Toll an extra day's interest which, of course, is good Scottish business practice.

Ronald Faux

Cold comfort for a devastating loss

TALKBACK

From Muriel Hinkley, Oakfield Road, Bridgwater, Somerset.

The problem that dare not speak its name (Monday Page, November 4). Why is this? We are warned of the pains of childbirth, and the pangs to be felt when the little tot first starts school, but I, like Penny Ferrick, was totally unprepared for the grievous sense of loss when the parental job was successfully completed and the children had all left home.

The last three of our four were close together in age, so they disappeared in rapid succession. Quite suddenly rooms were empty, there was only one bed to be made, cooking had to be adjusted for only two people.

Of course the usual aid to assuaging grief, work, helps; of course one tries not to load sorrow on the partner - who is also bereft; of course there are many compensations in the new-found freedom. But I do

wish I had known before of the inevitability of the "problem". I wish I had been more prepared for that devastating sense of loss and abject misery.

Unlike the pain of child-bearing, the pain of child-parting lurks for ever: it can flare up inexplicably. I suspect its intensity is directly proportional to the past happiness engendered in the home by the children. Not "we get what we pay for" but "we pay for what we have had". Fair enough!

Style watching

From Commander M J Chamberlain, The Base Supply Officer, HMS Nelson, Portsmouth, Hanis.

Liz Hodgkinson (Up-to-the-minute style watchers, Wednesday Page, October 30) presents

me with a curious crisis of identity. What would psychologist Jane Firbank say of me with my accurate 99p digital strapped firmly to my wrist in bed while my inaccurate Rolex is consigned to the bedside table? Elegant in the boudoir but macho in bed perhaps?

Our service has had a number of referrals from girls and their parents, each convinced that the other is unreasonable. But, like other voluntary agencies dependent on public grants, we are very likely to close down, as no money has been allocated for this work.

The myth that Asians take care of their own problems continues. Sharan-Jeet has managed to get out of the miserable marriage she found herself in, but how many other Asian women have the guts, or the education or the stamina to fight their families, their community and become ostracized? That is why services like ours are indispensable.

Most Asian couples do get married through the arranged marriage system. It is a practical and admirable system, except when the parents wish to impose their will on the children and communication

has broken down. It appears that stress within the Asian families has increased. And it is also true that the Asian women are unable to use the services that are available to the Western woman.

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Counselling for Asian families

From Rani Atma, co-ordinator, The Asian Family Counselling Service, Piccadilly, Equity Chambers, Bradford.

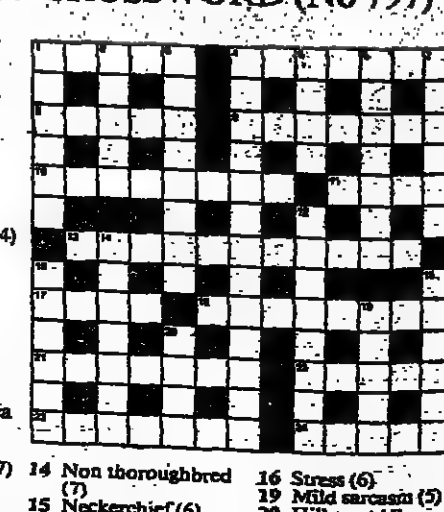
I was most interested to read (Wednesday Page, Oct 23) about the book *In My Own Name* by Sharan-Jeet Shan.

Most Asian couples do get married through the arranged marriage system. It is a practical and admirable system, except when the parents wish to impose their will on the children and communication

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- ACROSS
(5) 1 Criss-cross weave
(7) 4 Jotter
(7) 8 Cavalry company
(5) 9 Rolled cake
(7) 10 Regular
(8) 11 Tiller
(4) 13 Boarding
(11) 17 Rasher skin
(4) 18 Kneading chair
(4,4) 21 Open porch
(7) 22 Cill
(5) 23 Club foot
(7) 24 Chasm

- DOWN
(6) 1 Sympathy
(5) 2 Up high
(5) 3 Envor
(8) 4 E Anglia rivers area
(7,6) 5 Go round
(4) 6 Mail-finding agent
(7) 14 Non thoroughbred
(6) 16 Stress
(6) 19 Mild excrement
(2) 20 Hill crest
(4) 22 And others (2,6) 15 Necktiechief (6)



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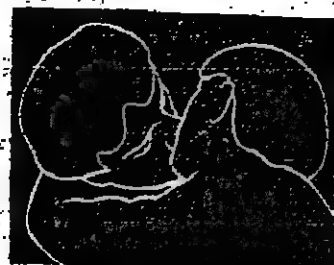
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مكتبة القرآن الكريم

MONDAY PAGE

The first in a three part series by Laurie Taylor on love, sex and marriage in Britain

Living, loving and leaving



After the sexual revolution and the supposed return to more traditional morality that followed, divorce is still on the increase. So how do we

view the partnership process and is Happy Families now a game that only children can play?

Anyone who was part of the sexual revolution in the late 1960s and early 1970s could soon see its corrective - the moral backlash. But is our behaviour really different today?

Unfortunately, changes in sexual attitudes can be overplayed and oversimplified. Abortion, teenage pregnancy, divorce, promiscuity, pornography and cohabitation are bundled together into a package which in the late 1960s could neatly be labelled "A Good Thing" and in the mid-1980s could be re-labelled "A Very Bad Thing Indeed".

To try to reach the complex truth about present attitudes, we turned to a national Gallup Poll and also asked one of Britain's leading qualitative research companies, The Research Business, to conduct a number of discussion groups with single and married men and women under 25, carefully selected on the basis of social class, home background and sexual experience.

What, for a start, can be said about the state of marriage in 1985? If one concentrates solely on the number of divorces (one in three of all new marriages are likely to break down), then the outlook for traditional marriage looks bleak. There are now twice as many divorces each year (approximately 165,000) as there were in 1971 when the Divorce Reform Act came into effect, and there is also a sizeable increase in the number of second and third divorces.

Optimists can at least argue that marriage is now less about having children than about finding a soulmate, and as such is subjected to greater strain. When we are continually scanning our mate for evidence of the slightest incompatibility, rather than being engaged in the practicalities of managing three or four children, it is perhaps not too surprising that we discover differences which can only be resolved by separation.

Nowadays divorce attracts little approbation and often considerable sympathy. This has a double effect. As P. Reynolds wrote in *Patterns of Behaviour* (1980): "Not only does the community of people around the married couple condition them to the acceptability of divorce, it also determines people's expectations in the first place."

One aspect of the new acceptance of divorce is that young people increasingly do not see their parents' staying together as admirable, but as evidence of a lack of character. In a Research Business discussion group, 22-year-old Rachel said: "I know my parents don't get on particularly well, but they won't leave each other because they are too frightened of what their friends might say."

If she were in that position, she added, she would not stay married: "Women know more now than they used to. If it's down to a younger woman, she will get up and go."

One reason for the woman to leave in this way may be the discovery of her husband's affair. Married men

still appear to exploit the double standards which allow them to have extra-marital relationships while condemning such behaviour in their wives.

James (23) said: "They're the flowers, we're the bees. We go from flower to flower. But they have to stay where they are."

David (24): "It's a social convention. A girl is a slag if she sleeps around. A guy is a stud."

Despite the persistence of double standards, it does look as though married women are now increasingly likely to have an affair. When the Gallup Poll asked respondents if they thought that, compared to the 1960s, married people would be more or less likely to have an affair, 45 per cent thought it was more likely that a husband would but 57 per cent considered it now more likely for a wife.

In *Woman's World* (October 1985), a poll of women who had been married between five and 15 years were asked a more direct question: "Have you had an affair during your marriage?" Two out of every five admitted that they had, and almost half of those in the survey thought that having an affair might do their marriage good.

Apologists for the present high divorce rate can also be found arguing the case for the increasing number of couples who live together rather than marry.

Far from this being an indication that matrimony has lost some of its sacred or serious character, widespread cohabitation, it is said, shows the determination of young people to marry only when they feel they will be able to do it justly.

Do the facts support this "marital apprenticeship" view, or is living together increasingly an alternative to marriage?

In the old days they just got married and had to make it work

Certainly, more and more people are living together before deciding to marry. Between 1970 and 1974 only 8 per cent of women in the 16-34 age group who were marrying for the first time had already been living with their partner. But in the period 1979-82 this had trebled to 24 per cent. If one of the partners had been married before, the proportion rose to 65 per cent (42 per cent in 1970-74).

The Gallup Poll shows that six out of 10 people approved of living together before marriage. Among the 16 to 40-year-olds this figure was as high as eight out of 10. Most of those polled approved of living together instead of marriage (46 per cent for and 37 per cent against). The gross percentage figures here hide a real generation gap. While only 30 per cent of the 30 to 64-year-olds and 21



per cent of the over-65s approve of such arrangements, the figure rises to 66 per cent for the 16 to 19-year-olds.

Many of the young people in the discussion groups found it hard to decide whether or not cohabitation should be regarded as a testing ground or as the real thing.

David (24) said: "You've got to get to know each other and there's no other way. In the old days they just got married and had to make it work, and probably spent the rest of their lives hating each other."

Some only wanted to live with girls they thought they might later marry. Andrew (23) said: "I've lived with three girls and in each case I thought I could have got married to them. And I wouldn't have liked it otherwise. You have to have something to look forward to at the end of it, even if it doesn't work out."

James (22): "You should perhaps only get married if you're going to have children. Living with a girl is testing your relationship. Once you find out it's all right then you can get married and have children without worrying."

This masculine attitude that you get married when you are ready to have children was one the married women were inclined to resist. It seemed to them a way in which men were re-asserting traditional roles.

Lesley (21): "I noticed straight away when we got married that he wanted me at home more and more. Goodness knows why."

Trish (22): "And they want children right away."

Sarah (22): "They seem to think children will make you want to stay in. When I was living with my husband before we were married we respected each other's independence. I didn't expect this to suddenly change when we got married, but it did. I wasn't interested in going out on the town but even one night a week with my own friends and I'd have him at home sulking for the next three days."

What some males seem to test during the living together period is likelihood that the woman will make a good traditional wife. To go further,

perhaps it is the contrast between living together and marriage which is responsible for the peculiar finding that, on average, those marriages in which the partners have lived together for some time before, are likely to break down more quickly than those involving partners who have not previously cohabited. The marriage may not live up to the high expectations raised by the cohabitation.

But although the present attitudes of many young men and women suggest that living together might increasingly become an alternative to marriage, rather than a pre-condition,

there is still opposition to this viewpoint from parents.

Victor (22, recently married): "I just couldn't take it any longer - living together. My wife's parents were getting really upset. But their attitude now is completely different. I never got on with them before, now it's an unbelievable transformation. All they wanted apparently was a wedding ring and piece of paper."

Roger (24): "Yes, with me as well. It was my wife's parents who put on the pressure. Now they're all smiles."

It is interesting to consider the implications for marriage rates when this parental pressure is no longer present, when the girls' parents belong to the 1960s generation - 80 per cent of whom, according to Gallup, approve of living together before marriage and 60 per cent approve of living together instead of marriage.

Will we see a further significant decline in marriages between young people?

There is evidence to suggest so. Between 1980 and 1982 (the last years for which figures are available), HMSO's *Social Trends* noted: "A particularly sharp decline in the number of marriages involving teenagers."

Even when parental pressure might be assumed to be at its greatest, namely when the girl is pregnant, we still find a move away from marriage. Shotgun weddings are becoming a thing of the past. In 1981, even though three-quarters of teenage pregnancies occurred outside marriage, only 19 per cent resulted in marriage.

Half the other pregnancies were ended by abortion, and in the remaining cases the children were born to the unmarried girl. The registration of many babies in both parents' names suggests a close and continuing friendship or cohabitation between the mother and father.

Young women are just as likely as men to favour living together before marriage and to believe in living together as a real alternative to marriage. What is more, in future years it may well be the woman's preference for cohabitation which further reduces the number of marriages in this country. Some women already seem well aware that it guarantees them a degree of independence which is soon likely to disappear if they ever allow their cohabitants to become husbands.

It is difficult to believe that the coming years will bring any reduction in the number of extra-marital affairs or any decline in the divorce rate. Both figures reflect not some fashionable "permissive" attitude, but our increasing emphasis upon marriage as an institution within which we may find an intense and continually rewarding relationship with one other person. The more widespread such an expectation becomes - the further we depart from the more traditional companionable view - the higher will be the casualty figure.

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WEDNESDAY

A question of sex: The Pill, pregnancy and new outlooks on promiscuity

Where even statues can't keep still

I expect you all know that in Ireland the joint is jumping with moving statues. So blasé have the natives become over this phenomenon that my friend Seamus O'Colmain, taking a turn in Merrion Square and seeing two blue-robed figures approaching in the hazy sunlight, asked me wearily whether they were nuns or statues. I think they were nuns but didn't like to ask them.

Statues with the fidgets have given rise, as everything does in that wonderfully jokey country, to some great exchanges of wit. I particularly like the story of the statue in a church which contained nothing except a scrawled note proclaiming "Gone to lunch". Nevertheless the situation is not without a sense of panic. Dublin's *Evening Herald* rather went to pieces in reporting the smashing of the moving statue of Ballinspittle by photographing one of the defendants with his face partially blacked-out to avoid recognition and then giving his name and address.

I would have given anything to have been in court when the statue-bashers were accused under Section 30 of the Offences Against the State Act. The whole proceedings smacked of Myles na Gopaleen's Cruiskeen Court of Voluntary Jurisdiction and although, as I write, the case is still going on, I am willing to bet that it won't end without a fair number of Gopaleenisms on the lines of "Mr Justice then said that in view of his lordship's attitude he had no alternative but to gather up his papers and withdraw. He then gathered up his papers and withdrew."

The last thing that any Irish village wants is to find itself in a Ballinspittle situation. My own parish priest in Connemara has taken to lurking behind the fuchsia bushes when he sees a parishioner approaching with an over-keen bounce to her step. It just might be that she's seen all the statues in the church shuffling about and wants him to spread the news.

This would be a terrible blow locally. The owner of the hotel has put up the closed sign and is at last able to put her feet up. The pubs have taken to not opening until nearly bedtime. After the wettest summer in living memory, everyone is gloating in having this diamond-bright autumn to himself with no tourists demanding hard-to-come-by commodities like petrol, Bacardi and Cokes and tourist souvenirs.

So far, their luck has held: while trees and children and the ripples on the lake all dance in the sunshine, the statues stay as still as well-stones.

Back in Ireland, I am going through my usual identity crisis. Like Jack Lannon in drag in *Some Like It Hot* who had to keep muttering to himself, "I'm a boy, I'm a boy, I'm a boy", I have to keep reminding myself that I am a Londoner born and bred.

It would be easier if the Irish were to remind me of it, too, asking my opinion of Mrs Thatcher, Princess Michael and Kingsley Amis. But noting my pale, freckled skin, grey eyes and my inability to recite Seamus Heaney's poetry by the yard



PENNY PERRICK

they have decided that I am a changeling, snatched by leprechauns from some little grey home in the West and transported to a semi in Golders Green.

Perhaps one grows to love and feel part of a people if their excesses are those that one would most like to have oneself. So in Cornwall I feel as alien as a Martian because Cornish self-indulgence takes the form of a narrow privacy, keeping oneself to oneself, enduring the rain that hits you like tin snails fired from a gun, the hideous Jerry-built estates on the cliffs, the pasties that taste like Kit-Kat.

Excess in Ireland is the kind I feel comfortable with: extreme sociability, ill-considered rage at any change from an old building, knocked down to constitutional reform; a tolerance for day-dreaming, inefficient housekeeping and overcooked vegetables. In England it is thought rather odd that I talk to strangers at bus-stops and test a boiled egg for readiness by lifting it out of the pan and watching to see if the steam runs off it by the time I've counted to twelve. So maybe the leprechauns had a hand in it. Or maybe someone just dropped me on the head after birth.

I cannot wait for the first intrepid male journalist to hobnob his way into a Playboy Club and come up with an exposé entitled *A Day in the Life of a Heiner Rabbit*. I want to know if what's sauce for the Playboy Bunnies is now sauce for their male counterparts. Will there be Rabbit Fathers, as there are Bunny Mothers, to keep waiter and bus boy Rabbits in check? Will the Rabbits have to stuff cotton wool down their costumes to emphasise parts of their anatomy?

Will Playboy be able to adhere so rigidly to the rules of the game that ears must be rigidly upright and tails fluffily clean? Will the Rabbits have to execute the Bunny Bob while serving drinks or will they be able to get away with the Rabbit Run? Will the same rules apply about dailing the customers?

In view of certain distressing turns in the sexual situation, I think it would be wise for Rabbit Fathers to advise their "children" to make sure that the charm is turned on solely for customers' waves. Although, come to think of it, that could lead to a bit of trouble, too.

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Iron Curtain agony aunt

The basics of domestic life are hard to come by in Poland, a fact not unknown to Mrs Krystyna Zielinska, the nation's favourite "agony aunt", who has just become an MP.

Mrs Zielinska, the Marjorie Proops of the Iron Curtain, has to make sense of life in a land of short supply. Whatever one may think of Poland's parliamentary elections - and Solidarity does not think much of them - the Polish parliament has now for the first time somebody who can stand up in Warsaw and say: "Yes, Minister, but what about shoes? Or laundry paper, or light bulbs, batteries, tights, coffee, washing machines, tiles, bath tubs, socks...?"

Poland's leading consumer journalist, a 61-year-old grandmother, revealed that her private archives comprise "tons" of letters from trampled-on women - "a catalogue of consumer woes".

The correspondence also includes tear-stained appeals from women with alcoholic husbands and sad cases of sudden illness and injury.

Mrs Zielinska, a member of the ruling Communist Party and married to General Zielinska, former Deputy Defence Minister, claims: "Women are better off now than in my mother's day, but at a cost. They have sacrificed charm, attractiveness and love in marriage because things and not people have to dominate their lives. And when they have things, they want to hang on to them. When they can't have them, they get very frustrated."

She says she will campaign for the indexation of pensions. "Inflation is a menace. It's causing sleepless nights for elderly people who have worked hard all their lives to save for their old age and who now see their money just melting away."



Krystyna Zielinska: Polish Proops

She has also written a book in which she describes the consumer market as "the nightmare of a drunken lunatic". But what if this lunatic were to sober up, or stop dreaming? The scope of improving the lot of the Polish housewife is neither large, nor encouraging.

Mrs Zielinska's recipe for a communist state, though it is a familiar enough message for Mrs Thatcher's Britain. The managing class has to recover its moral fibre, learn to take risks, think bureaucratically, work out forms of organization to serve people and increase production. And workers must stop thinking just about their rights and privileges and be more disciplined in their approach to work.

Her solutions for Poland's consumer misery have made her unpopular with some managers - and the more cushioned part of the working class. She has occasionally been banned from publishing. A one-year-long ban followed her account of a steel worker who

wrote graffiti about his bosses on the lavatory door of his plant. The police dismantled the door, took it to a graphologist and traced the culprit.

Mrs Zielinska then wrote sympathetically about the hapless writer and was reprimanded by Wladyslaw Gomulka, the Communist Party leader. She was blacklisted after writing about refrigerators that actually heated things instead of freezing them.

Mrs Zielinska has managed to be an uncomfortable presence within the establishment. She seems to abhor those who choose the line of least resistance, whether workers, managers or ministers.

In a recent visit to clothing factories she encountered women who told her they had worked 30 years and wanted to retire early. "But those women were maybe 47 or 48, the work period included their time in vocational school, and they were talking like this because they wanted to pick up pensions and benefits and then go to work privately for more money."

She has a qualified admiration for Mrs Thatcher - if only for her ability to bang a desk and get things done. Certainly some of her *hans mots* have the smack of Downing Street. Still, she does not think that Polish-style shortages are inherent in socialism. Life could be made more liveable by making intelligent use of market forces, she insists.

The doughy deputy has no craving for ministerial status. Indeed, to be prices minister in Poland is a sophisticated form of torture. She is content to wag her finger at the leaders and the led. The point is this - to improve the market, not so that it becomes a provider of luxuries but just so that people can get the basics."

Roger Boyes

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THE TIMES DIARY

School revision

It is like catching Biggles saying we were never meant to fly. Anthony Buckridge, known to generations of schoolboys as the author of the *Jennings* books, has turned on boarding schools, calling them "artificial environments" that produce "decadent aberrations". The remarks from the patron of the grazed knees and conkers come in his review in the *London Magazine* of William Boyd's mordant screenplays about public schools. Confessing that his own boarding school years had not seemed an "enriching experience", he says his "firmly held conviction that boarding school does not provide a nourishing environment for the young was deepened in extreme" by Boyd's films. The schools' encouragement of group behaviour drags each boy down, he claims. So why did he write *Jennings* and *Darbishire*, the cause (he has been told) of some boys wanting to go away to school? "In doing so," he says, "I may have been able to come to terms with the damaging effects of an environment which I have always felt existed a blight that had to be fought off."

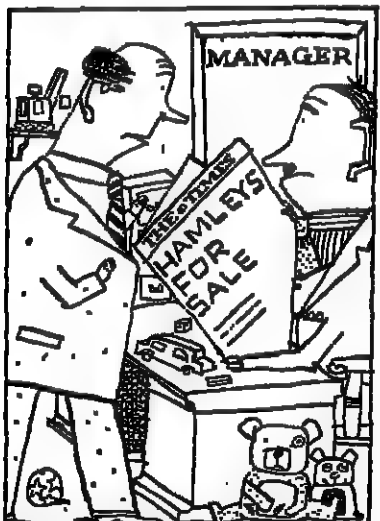
Classy

Labour's latest left-of-centre ginger group meets for the first time tonight in the agreeable surroundings of the Gloucester Room, at Westminster's St Ermin's Hotel - a favourite of the party's less gilded "moderate" elements. In a letter to tonight's plotters, organizer Chris Smith, MP, asks: "Why should the right wing always collar the best places?" and promises that drinks can be bought throughout the evening. I'm told the group is already dubbed *The Liquid Left*.

Culture vultures

It seems there is no dissuading the GLC from throwing good money after bad into a new Irish cultural centre in Brent East (prospective Labour candidate K. Livingstone). Although the GLC spent £50,000 buying the building from Brent Council in 1983 and gave £230,000 for repairs only last Christmas, the Irish group in charge of the project ran out of money in July and now wants another £385,000. Last week Labour GLC members examined a confidential officers' report complaining of "very poor" financial control. Some of a capital grant had been spent on repairs; a £60,000 cheque to builders had bounced; balance sheets had failed to materialize by the promised date. The officers' report asked how £1.3 million worth of works remaining to be done on the centre would be paid for, and how its £500,000-a-year running costs would be met. Undaunted, Livingstone and the GLC Labour group responded by asking for another report "setting out the case for further grant aid of up to £500,000 and proposals to secure better project management and financial control".

BARRY FANTONI



"Bad news, sir. The Pelham puppets are walking out in protest."

Blockbusters

A successful anti-burglar campaign at Tottenham's Broadwater Farm estate, scene of last month's riot in which a policeman died, is in danger of backfiring on police. Earlier this year, following Metropolitan Police advice to council, steel-mesh doors were installed at the bottom of the estate's two tower blocks. The doors have proved impenetrable, but not only to criminals; recently police apparently spent an hour with a sledgehammer trying to break into the block. To make matters worse, Haringey Council this summer refused to give police magnetic cards for a sophisticated new entry-phone system on the estate. The tenants' federation saw no reason why police should have automatic access to their blocks, arguing that they would hardly expect keys to private estates. Bobbies desperate to get in must now seek out the caretaker trusted with the skeleton entry-card.

Steering group

Notwithstanding the risk of Norman Tebbit jokes, Dennis Skinner has bought a bike to help get around his Bolsover constituency. Skinner, not known for extravagant impulse buys, paid £200 for his aluminium-framed *Claud Butler* - but he explains it allows him to get up to previously unattainable spots like *Slack Hill*. Not to be outdone, Tony Benn, MP for neighbouring Cheshire, also has a new bike, but the old *Sybarite* has a motor on his.

PHS

Escape route for Mr Fowler

John Kay offers a solution to the government's pension dilemma, debated in Parliament today

Certainly removing the frills from Serps, particularly those which are generous to women, will not restore to women the pension rights they are the most popular parts of it, which is why they are there: the question now should be whether it is possible to reform Serps in some more fundamental way, which would strike a better balance between conflicting pension objectives.

Two objectives are paramount. One is that a revised scheme should allow successive governments an appropriate degree of freedom within an overall structure that remains broadly constant. But that structure cannot survive unless it allows governments to pursue their particular different political and economic judgements within it.

The second requirement is that a revised scheme should allow control of future costs according to the economic circumstances of the day, while still giving prospective pensioners reasonable certainty as to their final entitlements.

Any revised state pension scheme must allow a flexible age of retirement, and achieve equality of pension age between men and women. It must deal generally with the issue of adequate pension entitlements for women in a world in which their earnings records are often broken and in which many

marriages break down before retirement. It must have rather than hinder a more rational relationship between tax and benefits, but maintain some qualification condition that would prevent Ronald Reagan collecting a pension on every visit to 10 Downing Street. And it should be simpler than Serps - the greatest nightmare of all is that modification will add to its complexity.

Are these objectives attainable? I believe they are. An alternative route to Serps reform might look like this. Suppose an individual's income in any year, with its associated tax liabilities, brought him a number of points in a new state pension scheme replacing both Serps and the flat-rate state pension. The same number of points could be given to anyone with incomes over a given level, and the number could increase as income rose.

For those with private pensions, both pension points and tax to be paid would be reduced. Women who stay at home rather than earning - for example to look after children - could be granted points in the scheme. These rules could be varied by governments which wished to support earnings-related pensions, stimulate the private sector, or direct help to poorer pensioners. The individual would keep his points, once acquired, and those earned by married people could be split equally between spouses.

At 60 or over, any member of the scheme is free to retire, and convert his or her lifetime's accumulation of state pension points into a number of pension units. The older he or she was at retirement, the greater the number of pension units per pension point would be, and the ratio would be different for women and men. The pension book would denote entitlement to a number of pension units, whose value would be displayed monthly at the Post Office.

The government would plan to index the value of a unit month by month in line with prices; it would hope to do better than this, if real earnings grew, but might do worse if economics and demography proved unexpectedly adverse.

This new scheme is simple, flexible and responsive to changing political and economic demands. It could also lead to much simpler pension provision without the need for a complex contribution system. The majority of accumulated rights in the existing national insurance scheme and in Serps could be assimilated without great difficulty by allocating points on the basis of existing entitlements.

It allows greater control over future expenditure than even the abolition proposal would have allowed, while representing an evolution rather than a revolution from today's position. Perhaps it offers the Secretary of State for Social Services an escape from his pensions dilemma.

The author is director of the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

Rosemary Righter reports on the muttered protests still slow to surface



Unesco: is British withdrawal the only hope?

Before December to avoid a severe budget cut in future. Nothing done in Sofia will alter this state of affairs. Of the 100 resolutions passed, none requires or prohibits anything and none will inhibit an executive led by a man of M'bow's cunning. But as he himself triumphantly summed up on Saturday, "The debates and the decisions have shown that the international community was not disposed to rally to a limited concept of the field of action".

The question is not whether the outcome of this conference meets British requirements, carefully reiterated there by the responsible minister, Timothy Raison; it clearly does not. The question is what the balance sheet looks like after nearly two years of negotiation, and whether Unesco can now "command our wholehearted support, and not just our lip service".

Against M'bow's strenuous opposition, a sub-committee of the governing board has been set up to follow through the reform process, but it will report to a board which has been packed with M'bow supporters.

The main argument at Sofia, significantly, was whether the observer mission the US still maintains at Unesco should be shown the door. Should all American nationals on the staff be sacked in defiance of the rules governing the UN civil service? Should the US be forced to pay dues "owed" for 1985 when it was no longer a member?

This was a fine diversion from Unesco's real troubles, allowing much congratulation when - to please the British - the Third World and the Soviet Union backed down. Nobody seemed concerned that the display was unlikely to encourage the US to return.

Because the British representative, Hugh Arbuthnot, while formally expressing "disappointment" at Britain's limited gains in important areas such as peace education and disarmament, joined the consensus on Unesco's pro-

gramme and budget, Britain is considered by M'bow to have "given its word". If Britain, having been granted so many concessions, were to "betray the confidence" implied, this could only mean that it was against the principle of multilateral cooperation, he said.

There is no guarantee that many of the reforms will be implemented. Off the platform, the second unofficial voice at Sofia was less optimistic. "My conclusion," said one participant from West Europe, "is that the gains were purely tactical, that two negatives do not equal a positive, and that we in the West must begin to develop a real policy".

For that to materialize, France will have to stop playing the joker in the pack. Having dragged their feet on reforms for two years, the French had incurred the universal wrath of their western colleagues by the time diplomats left Sofia. The final straw came when the British discovered by chance that Gisèle Halimi, France's ambassador to Unesco, had signed a resolution congratulating M'bow, on behalf of the EEC, but without consulting the EEC. They managed only in the nick of time to stop it going through.

It may be necessary for Britain to leave if a western policy is to develop. The Commonwealth, publicly appalled at the prospect, hardly gives the matter high priority. Most of Britain's European partners are torn. They want Britain to stay, because they do not relish moving to the front of the firing line. But they know that if Britain does stay, their bargaining power will diminish. Worst of all, they would expect M'bow, whose term ends in 1987, to bid successfully for a third term - as the saviour of Unesco.

Nobody in the West wants this. The Eastern bloc, which has discovered that Unesco is simply not the same without the US, wants it back for political as well as financial reasons, and is preparing to drop its support for M'bow.

Influential Third World diplomats express in private their fervent wish that he will now announce his departure. But none will say so publicly, and M'bow could probably win the Third World's solidarity. Only Britain's departure would so imperil Unesco as to bring dissent into the open. It still has a long way to go before it surfaces.

not oppose the idea of removing barriers to trade, only the idea that this and other measures should be written into the Treaty of Rome. But it still looks to many dedicated Europeans as if the "Anglo-Saxons" are again dragging their feet. Tensions between Thatcher and senior British member of the European Commission, Lord Cockfield, over harmonization of laws within the EEC do not help, nor do statements by British ministers to the effect that British contributions to joint European ventures make them British rather than European products.

Cockfield - appointed by Thatcher, ironically, for being a Euro-sceptic - has taken to making visionary statements recently about the need to accept loss of national sovereignty on the grounds that the "strength of the 12 is greater than the sum of the 12 individually". On the evidence so far the Luxembourg summit is likely to take a far more cautious view.

There is likely to be some progress on the internal market. Britain does

not oppose the idea of removing barriers to trade, only the idea that this and other measures should be written into the Treaty of Rome. But it still looks to many dedicated Europeans as if the "Anglo-Saxons" are again dragging their feet. Tensions between Thatcher and senior British member of the European Commission, Lord Cockfield, over harmonization of laws within the EEC do not help, nor do statements by British ministers to the effect that British contributions to joint European ventures make them British rather than European products.

Richard Owen

Mindless football justice

Anne Sofer

In the 18th century we flogged people for sheep-stealing. In the 20th we give them life sentences for "waving their fists in a menacing manner".

This was the worst the prosecution could allege against Kevin Whifton when he was sentenced to life imprisonment last week on a charge of rioting outside Stamford Bridge ground. There were no injuries, no complaints and no witnesses in court other than the policeman who arrested him. On the day of the incident the young man was taken to the police station, charged with the relatively minor offence of "threatening behaviour" and released within an hour or two.

But hang on a moment, you cry. He slashed a publican with a broken beer glass; he saw the picture in the paper. So did I, all over the newsstands on Saturday. "Life for Soccer Savage" it said in *The Sun*; "Life for Soccer Yob" in *The Mirror*, next to that grim photograph.

There was indeed an appalling crime committed that evening in the Henry J. Beas public house; Kevin Whifton was found guilty of causing grievous bodily harm and given a 10-year sentence for his alleged part in it. I will come back to that later. But the point I am trying to make is that, on an entirely separate charge and relating to a separate incident, this young man has been given a life sentence for "waving his fist in a menacing manner".

As an erstwhile Chelsea fan who never missed a home game for several years, I am familiar with the sort of behaviour described in court. In the half-hour before the game starts the crush of crowds pushing their way into the Stamford Bridge grounds can be quite frightening; when a group of toughs hangs around shouting taunts and making threatening gestures to rival supporters, the atmosphere can become positively dangerous. I, for one, have no objection to eagle-eyed police action against that sort of thing. Yes, they should be arrested and charged if appropriate, or banned from football matches.

But life? Would any onlooker, watching young Whifton sit in (on his admission) being truculent when asked to move on, or (in the policeman's version) waving a menacing fist and aiming a kick at some rival supporter - would any onlooker, however keen on law and order, have said: "That young man should be put away for life?"

Well, the answer apparently is yes. The sentence, delivered by Judge Argyle, has been greeted with universal acclaim. "The judge deserves the nation's thanks for this breath of sanity," said one Tory MP. "Well done, Judge Argyle," cried another. Labour spokesmen, not to be outdone, came on even stronger. "It is exactly right that brutal and mindless violence should attract a violent sentence," said Robin Corbett.

The Football Association is delighted; Chelsea's chairman, Ken Bates, hoped that "this is indicative of the future punishment to anyone else who behaves in this violent way". "We applaud stiff sentences for this kind of behaviour," said the Police Federation.

Now I suspect that at least some of these commentators, as indeed the rest of the world, have been misled by the manner in which the case has been reported. They have assumed that the life sentence was for the slashing in the pub, or at least that the "riot" outside Stamford Bridge and the pub incident ran into each other so closely that they constituted one continuous chain of events.

In fact the incident outside Stamford Bridge happened at 2.30 pm, the incident in the pub eight hours later. No evidence was offered of any incidents in the intervening periods, and the evidence that the group of young men in the pub had any connection with the afternoon's match depends entirely on Whifton's "confession".

In fact only two threads connect the two incidents. One is the fact that the ringleader of the Stamford Bridge incident was described by the police as "fat, with swept-back black hair", and the man who actually slashed the publican was described as "stocky but not fat, with black hair which was short medium length". This merged character has now become the "vicious" thing known as the "Fat Man" for whom the police are still hunting.

The only other connection between the two incidents is Whifton's "confession". There are two accounts of his interview after he was arrested: three weeks after the incident, on the charge of "grievous bodily harm". In the first, which he has signed and at which his solicitor was present, he denied even being in the pub that evening, saying that after he had been released from the police station in the early evening he had gone home to his sister's in Croydon. (His sister, brother-in-law and two teenage nieces all confirmed this story at the trial). In the second, which he has not signed and which does not relate to anything that happened while his solicitor was present, he allegedly confessed to having been in the pub, and to holding the arms of the publican while the "fat man" was slashing him.

Only one other witness identified Whifton as having been in the pub - a customer who was attacked in the fight. He said at the trial that he now had doubts both about the identification and the way in which the police had obtained it from him.

Apart from Whifton's "confession", no mention was made at the time of anyone holding back the publican's arms while he was being slashed. The publican's original statement, asking of "slashing the stocky man around of 'slashing' a couple of punches", gave the opposite impression. Just before the trial, however, he made an additional statement that his arms had been pinned to his body, but he could not identify Whifton.

I am as keen as Judge Argyle that football hooliganism should be stopped, violent crime punished, and the British reputation for sportsmanlike behaviour restored. But we also have something of a reputation for justice, which needs safeguarding just as solicitously - however desperately the public mood craves a scapegoat.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington

Purveyors of olde worde charm

I looked out of the train the other day and saw a large outflow of a stream of empty ground in Watford, proclaiming that 236 dwellings were about to be built there. I can't swear that it was exactly 236, but I can swear that it was dwellings they were going to be.

Dwelling, to me, is a word that conjures up images of small thatched houses in 18th century prints or shacks in the Third World - at any rate, somewhere cramped, leaking and not particularly desirable. For a moment I had a vision of a ready-made degraded rural settlement being built in the middle of Watford, and I wondered what market they were aiming at.

Another moment's thought took me nearer the truth. Dwelling is the sort of word used by copywriters when they want to make houses seem more interesting. Residence is another, and so is home. Abode might be a good word, except that it doesn't sit very easily in the plural, as in "236 Abodes to be Built in Watford", though I expect it may happen when the copywriters get sick of dwelling.

A third moment's thought revealed that this is all part of a larger trend, not the normal process of new words coming into the language and having to be explained to us by Philip Howard, but the exact opposite: old words coming back into the language (and having to be explained to us by Philip Howard). The advantage of old words is that they are evocative, antique, comforting, reminiscent of a Britain when things were more - well, old than they are now.

That's why pubs so often become hostels or taverns, and why signs outside say "Purveyors of Fine Wines and Liquors"; that is why, indeed, beer started becoming ale again. It's why eating-places are called The Buttery or the Refectory, why soups are called fricassees, and why British Rail sells Traveller's Fare and not Traveller's Food. It's why markets become marts, fairs become fayres and why barrels turn back into casks.

The odd thing is that nobody uses any of these words in everyday life. People do not go into estate agents and say: "I am looking for a dwelling in the Watford area." When people look at each other, round about opening time with a thirsty look,

they do not say: "I feel like a fine wine or liquor - let us lie us to the nearest hostelry and see if they can purvey us one." Nor do we go into a station buffet and accost the railway servant (another nice old phrase with the words: "Hall, am a traveller - give me some ale").

What we have, in fact, is a language which is only written and not spoken. It is language used as packaging; the Crabtree and Evelyn approach, the Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady style, which turns a basket of food into ye country picknick hamper.

This is not to criticize the contents; Traveller's Fare is producing better, better than British Rail has done for making tea, and my Crabtree and Evelyn slinging block is excellent value, though now I come to look at it I see it is made by Crabtree & Evelyn. Something quite nice and old about that &.

I fancy that copywriters have a copy of *Rogers's Thesaurus* by them, preferably an old edition, to raid for evocative words. Look at the entry for "vessel": for instance, "Vase, urn, jar, amphora, cruse, crock, pot, pickin, gugglet, pitcher, ewer, jug, toby-jug, gourd, calabash, carafe, decanter, bottle, flask, flagon, vial, phial". Just reading it makes you want to rush out and market something, anything, in a cruse, gugglet, flagon or crock. Of all copywriters, the ones I envy are those who have to test cards - those dove pearls, avocado greens, mother-of-pearl silver, deep sea blue and liver-and-bacon brown. Reading the list is like watching through an over-the-top nature poem.

In fact, remember W. H. Auden at a lecture 25 years ago saying that already the copywriter had overtaken the poet in many areas. He quoted a slogan for a deodorant: "It's always August underneath your armpits", and said that many a poet would give their eye teeth to write a line like that. I wonder what he would say about the new generation of copywriters, the dwelling/hoselery/purveyor men. Perhaps that not content with shouldering aside modern poets, they are now trying to replace poets who lived one or two hundred years ago.

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GENEVA IS NOT DISNEYLAND

Summits exert a brooding presence over the world on either side of them. This is why diplomats who are scared of heights are reluctant to attempt any more than they have to, and to keep, by and large, to the easy climbs.

Next week's Geneva encounter between President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev is already being assessed in terms of success or failure, depending it would seem on whether they can sign a pact on arms control. "US officials acknowledged that only minor agreements at best can be expected," according to a Reuters dispatch after the 14-hour preparatory talks between Messrs Shultz and Shevardnadze in Moscow last week. But if anyone had expected very much more he would have been better off visiting Disneyland.

History gives strength to optimism. Of the seven previous summits since President Kennedy entered the White House, several have produced agreements of some substance - including the last two, in June 1979 when Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev signed the Salt-2 treaty and in November 1974 when Gerald Ford and Mr Brezhnev concluded the Vladivostok arms control accord. Even at the one before that in June-July 1974 Richard Nixon and the long-running Brezhnev were able to announce further limits on missile defences and the size of underground tests.

But these were summits held for the most part after protracted, complex negotiations at which the nuts and bolts of the resulting agreements had been

more or less secured. All the statesmen had to do was to add an extra twist of the spencer, smile politely at the cameras and sign on the dotted line. The communiqués were already in place.

Now by contrast they are trying not so much to conclude an agreement as to begin one. President Reagan himself keeps talking about making a "fresh start" in East-West relations. There is nothing wrong with that, in fact it's a very good thing, like motherhood and apple pie. But it needs a different set of criteria to evaluate its outcome, from those which are now most apparent.

For one thing they will not have very much time. The summit will last two days. But by the time the formalities have been completed and translations made and the communiqués drafted and agreed, the available opportunity for serious discussion will have shrunk.

Nor is it as if a treaty is in sight. This is not to deny that there has been some encouraging progress. The Gorbachev proposals in Paris last month offered the prospect of "deep cuts" in strategic missiles which is exactly what President Carter was trying to achieve in the Spring of 1977 when Moscow more or less slammed the door in the face of his Secretary of State, Mr Gorbachev has also reopened the prospect of limitation on medium-range missiles in the European theatre.

Not only that but President Reagan has responded by modifying the existing American package of proposals to narrow

the gap between the two positions. Under the new American offer for instance, the White House is seeking to reduce the number of land-based Soviet strategic warheads to 3,000 instead of 2,500. The number of long-range bombers would be restricted to 350 instead of 400 and their arsenal of cruise missiles to 1,500 instead of 4,000. As for medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the American proposals are said to have fixed a ceiling of 140, which is roughly the number of American cruise and Pershing-2s which should be deployed by the end of this year. The total of strategic long-range warheads allowed by the Washington package would be 4,500 (it used to be 5,000), while at present the United States has about 8,000 and the USSR 9,000.

But the gaps, though reduced, are still there. Mr Gorbachev has suggested equal cuts not equal ceilings, which would leave the Soviet Union with 4,500 warheads and the Americans 4,000. He wants up to 3,600 on land-based missiles not 3,000, no air-launched cruise missiles at all and the British and French deterrents to be counted in the theatre balance in Europe. And how do you define a strategic weapon? The superpowers have not yet come together on that fundamental question.

And finally the Soviets still demand an end to the American Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), a plank in President Reagan's platform that is firmly and rightly nailed down. There is indeed much brooding to be done in advance.

WHEN THE SHEPHERD STRAYS

The General Synod of the Church of England reconvenes next week after fresh elections, to get down to an agenda consisting largely of the unfinished business of its predecessors, the unsolved dilemmas of being a church in the modern world. It is not, for instance, for want of trying that the Church of England has failed to find an acceptable general policy towards divorced persons who seek remarriage in church. It looked for a balance between two principles which pull in opposite directions: that the church should show forth God's mercy towards those whose marriages break down; and that the church should witness to its belief that marriage is a lifelong state. Although the church's formal position now is still in principle against church remarriages, the reality is that parish clergy have considerable discretion to do what they think best in each case.

One further issue, which the General Synod now has to face, was put off while remarriage in church was being debated, in the hope that it would be easier to solve if the church's mind was known on the more general question. It is whether and to what extent it is acceptable that a clergyman should himself be divorced. Although there is an

absolute bar against the ordination of a man who has divorced and remarried (whether in church or not), it is not an unfrockable offence once he is ordained. He could only be removed if the circumstances are so notorious as to lead to a "pastoral breakdown" between himself and his flock, and that has to be proved.

There are anomalies here, and the recommendation to the General Synod is that instead of invariable rules there should be a discretion allowed to the bishop, so that each case could be handled on its merits. It does seem wrong that a man divorced half a lifetime ago with an exemplary family life now and much to offer the church should be refused ordination automatically. It does seem right that a bishop should have a wider range of options to deal with one of his clergy whose matrimonial circumstances are extraordinary. The recent debates on divorce in the church established at least that it is no longer thought appropriate to try to penetrate the mysteries of marital breakdown by apportioning blame and guilt. It is no longer decreed, for example, that a person entering second marriage should abstain from Holy Communion for a while.

It is a natural assumption that the clergy should manifest in their lives the moral teaching of the church they represent by their Holy Orders, though it is not necessarily a fair one. Impeccability is not a grace conferred by ordination. So if public confidence in the church is not to be weakened, the bishops would have to use the powers the synod may give them with discretion in both senses of the word. Nor is it necessarily the easy answer. Bishops may have to use their discretion to refuse a man ordination to the priesthood or institution to a living, whereas they are now protected from having to make delicate judgements.

If the synod goes in the direction recommended to it, the whole area of marriage, divorce and the church will become covered by the exercise of discretion rather than the application of a clear policy. It means in effect that the two opposing principles, to be merciful and to be faithful to church teaching, have to be applied in each case. From the outside, it may all begin to look rather arbitrary, as if the church is not quite sure what it stands for. But that indeed is a fair summary of the General Synod's recent treatment of the issue.

ACROSS THE BOARD

Chess is Russia's national game. Here we have less sedentary favourites. But anyone following from afar the fortunes of champion and challenger in the Tchaikovsky hall, Moscow, must have shared something of the absorption and excitement of that audience. It was a thrilling match, broken off in February by a decision that had every appearance of being protective of the defending champion Anatoly Karpov, and later resumed, on terms that favoured him, for a run of 24 games in which the result remained open to the very last.

It was a match of strong contrast on the board. Gary Kasparov's play recovered for the championship a quality of combinatorial originality found in his great predecessor and fellow-countryman Alekhine, even something of the King-hunting freedom of Morphy and Anderssen before Steinitz established the permanent superiority of the accumulation of minute advantages, the technique of which Karpov is the finest exponent today. Kasparov's Queen sacrifice in the eleventh game is one

of the classic *coups de théâtre* of chess. Out of this contest of techniques came some of the very finest chess, and in the common pleasure taken at Kasparov's victory it would be ungrateful not to acknowledge Karpov's greatness too.

The contrast, and the drama belonging to it, spread outwards from the chessboard. It belonged to the personalities of the players: Karpov slight, under-mountainous, correct, Kasparov powerfully built, histrionic, Armenian-Jewish from the fringe of the Soviet Union, an outsider in its citadel. The contrast extended to the representative characters of the two men. Karpov, ten years champion, was the favourite and patron of chess officialdom in the Soviet Union, a numerous and powerful body which the champion, who has wide powers of patronage, can shape to his own purposes to some degree. Karpov has also performed other honorific functions in the Soviet system.

Kasparov, the youngest world champion in the history of the title, is no less a party man, but

he is a southerner, of a less deferential generation, possessing a spontaneity of stardom, with a touch of the Gelfond about him. It would be fanciful to link his arrival in the throne room of chess with Mr Gorbachev's arrival at the top of the Politburo; but there is a reflection of the one in the other that takes in more than the southern coincidence. Generational changes are taking place that go beyond age to manners, style and outlook.

There is a hope, a possibility, that Kasparov with the newly acquired patronage of the champion at his disposal may be able to modify the outward bearing of Soviet chess more readily than Mr Gorbachev is able or inclined to change the outward bearing of the Soviet state. The influence of Russian chess in the International Federation of the game is great. The leadership of the federation has forfeited confidence by its management of the contest just ended, a view Kasparov can be expected to share. It is time that its president, Mr Florencio Campomanes, was himself successfully challenged for the title he holds.

pressures exerted by the British Government: they have minimal concern about public opinion in this country. It is by changing the policies of our own Government that concerned individuals can, perhaps, influence the governments of the Sahel.

The march on Westminster on October 22 was not merely about the quantity of British aid, but also about the quality of British aid. There is a great need for public pressure to be brought on our present Government to persuade it to redirect aid to the poorest nations, rather than those that are viewed as potential export markets,

and to direct more aid towards agriculture, small farmers and food production, rather than steel plants, airports and electricity-generating facilities.

The linking of trade and aid by the Thatcher Government threatens to turn aid into subsidies for British engineering concerns. We may want to provide subsidies for such companies, but let us not pretend that it is development aid. Sincerely, DAVID HULME, Arundel House Hotel, 53 Chesterton Road, Cambridge, October 31.

Crisis in Africa

From Dr David Hulme
Sir, Professor Michael Beenstock's comments (feature, October 31) correctly identify the neglect of the agricultural sector by Sahelian governments as one of the major causes of the present crisis in Africa. He errs, however, in concluding that "instead of marching on Westminster to demand more aid we should be marching on the Sahelian embassies". Demonstrating outside Sahelian embassies would be of little value. Whilst the governments of Sahelian nations may pay attention to

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Last-ditch appeal for Gartcosh

From the Convener of the Church and Nation Committee of the Church of Scotland

Sir, The Government's stand on its proposed closure of the Gartcosh steel cold-rolling mill in Lanarkshire was recently restated in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. I am writing, on behalf of the Church and Nation Committee of the Church of Scotland, to urge a change of mind.

It is not uncommon for special pleading to be heard when a closure is proposed. Some deny it as parochial, others as partisan. The Church of Scotland is the national church in Scotland. Our plea is neither parochial nor partisan. It is voiced by every section of the Scottish community and by members of all political parties. We urge the Government to change its mind on Gartcosh. Our reasons are three.

First, Gartcosh, a finishing process for steel products from the neighbouring plant at Ravenscraig, has won export markets which will be lost if it is closed. As part of the Ravenscraig steel complex, its workers have won the right, since the Government decision of 1982 to retain five integrated steel-making plants in Britain, to keep their jobs. No one questions the enormous improvements in productivity made in Scottish steel-making since 1982. These have been widely applauded. But these plaudits will sound hollow indeed if Gartcosh is closed.

Secondly, the widely canvassed need to trim steel-making capacity in Britain to European limits should not impress the British Steel Corporation, since it has already gone further down that road than its European partners. They should be given time to catch up.

Museum charges

From Mr Edward Petherbridge

Sir, When Roy Strong and I appear together this Monday evening at the National Theatre, in a platform performance of readings from his book of *Times* pieces - "Strong Points" - there will be a compulsory admission charge of £2.

The excuse for this is that unlike, for instance, the Great Bed of Ware or the Raphael cartoons, neither Sir Roy nor I have been bequeathed to, or acquired for the nation.

As it happens we are both children of the mid-1930s. When I was an impoverished youth in Bradford, I wandered frequently and freely into our two civic museums and felt always a certain civic pride that amongst the soil and muck and brass we possessed these two splendid and beautiful places.

I don't think I'd have gone quite so often had I been asked for a "voluntary contribution". In any case, the feel of the thing would have been different. That little hurdle would have lessened my curious sense of identification with Cartwright and Bolling halls: they were ours. Nor can I see how the contribution would have enhanced my appreciation in any way.

There need be no concern that public money is being squandered on Monday night's event. The standard actor's fee for preparing and giving a platform performance is covered by the sale of five and half seats. My only concern is that if the National Theatre makes a profit (someone might make a case for further erosion to the great principle of State subsidy for the arts) Yours sincerely, EDWARD PETHERBRIDGE, National Association of Theatres, South Bank SE1, November 3.

From the Director of the Victoria & Albert Museum

Sir, Mr Medcalfe's letter of November 5 brought back echoes of my own childhood when, as a schoolboy, I would set off for South Kensington, clutching my sandwiches, for a visit to the V&A. I, too, would have been discouraged by a compulsory entrance charge.

Blots on the landscape

From Mr Andrew Langton

Sir, The caption, "As pretty as a picture" (Special Report, "Beautiful Britain", November 3) for the photograph of Sampford Courtenay, the award-winning North Devon village, is somewhat incongruous. For if it were a picture, artistic licence would undoubtedly have been used to eliminate the truly hideous "wirescape" which abounds in the scene photographed.

Whenever possible the electricity boards and British Telecom must continue to play their part in "Keeping Britain tidy" by undergrounding their wires, particularly in rural villages and historic towns, where the impact is especially damaging to the local environment. Where such undergrounding is achieved, usually as a result of local pressure, the improvement is immediate and spectacular.

Even the householder can contribute to the success of such improve-

ment schemes by banishing the ubiquitous television aerial from chimney stack to roof space. Yours faithfully, ANDREW LANGTON, Willow Cottage, Alderton, Nr Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, November 6.

Thirdly, the corporation has stated that it would prefer to have four major plants working at 90 per cent capacity than five at 70 per cent. Our response is to point to the wisdom of maintaining all five at a lower pressure during the present period of recession, so that when the upturn comes we shall have the spare capacity to cope with its demands.

What we are seeing at Gartcosh is the familiar anatomy of closure. Create uncertainty over Scottish steel. Disturb its confidence. Then, when everyone's rattled, reassure Ravenscraig... but at the cost of Gartcosh, with the often repeated refrain that the demise of Gartcosh will not put Ravenscraig at risk. We, along with almost all Scottish opinion, remain unconvinced. Scotland needs all of Ravenscraig and Ravenscraig has all of Scotland behind it.

If all Scotland wants to retain Gartcosh, in order to secure the future both of Ravenscraig and of her manufacturing base, why is her voice unheard? Because her case is not being heard in England. That is the reason for my letter. We are not seeking to undermine Welsh or English plants. We are asking for a vote of confidence in all five integrated plants, the vote of confidence which they all undoubtedly deserve.

Repentance is a Christian word: it means changing one's mind. It is not an ignoble act. We urge the Government to change its mind. Yours faithfully, MAXWELL CRAIG, Convener, Committee on Church and Nation, The Church of Scotland, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, November 8.

The concern for the fundamental educational purpose of the museum was very much in the minds of the board of trustees when they formulated the museum's voluntary donations scheme. The scheme itself is discretionary, but with our educational purpose in mind, children under 12, all school and prearranged student parties are exempt from any request to donate. Other student visitors are asked for a contribution of up to 50 pence - but even the smallest contribution will be welcomed.

Our message to the public is simply to give what you can. Your extra help will help us to give you a better museum. It has been very encouraging during the scheme's first week of operation to see so many of our visitors contributing willingly. They clearly recognize our struggle and we will not betray their trust.

Yours faithfully, ROY STRONG, Director, Victoria & Albert Museum, South Kensington, SW7.

Black economy

From Mr Eric Jamieson

Sir, The argument in Mr Murray's letter (November 3) that revenue lost by tax evasion is eventually caught in one or more of the tax nets is false and dangerous. Dangerous because it may encourage the selfishness of tax evasion.

If we all pay the tax due from us then tax revenue will rise and current tax rates can be cut without the need for any reduction in Government expenditure. The money left in our pockets will then circulate and be netted in the various forms of tax.

The difference being that it is extra spending based on civilized behaviour rather than extra spending gained by a selfish minority at the expense of the more responsible citizen.

Yours truly, ERIC JAMIESON, 26 Lanchford Road, Gayton, Heston, Wilt, November 5.

ment schemes by banishing the ubiquitous television aerial from chimney stack to roof space. Yours faithfully, ANDREW LANGTON, Willow Cottage, Alderton, Nr Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, November 6.

Breakaway miners

From Dr Geoffrey Alderman

Sir, Mr Stuart Bell (October 29) declares that "It is true, of course, that the TUC has never recognized and will not recognize a breakaway union". He appears to have overlooked the recognition long since granted to the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers & Firemen.

Yours sincerely, GEOFFREY ALDERMAN, 172 Colindale Lane, NW9, October 31.

Okehampton by-pass

From Mr O. B. Sayer

Sir, The Government's intention to introduce a confirming Bill to ensure that the Okehampton by-pass is routed south of the town strikes hard at the special parliamentary procedure, enshrined in the Acquisition of Land Act 1981, which was used successfully by a number of amenity societies to petition against the southern route.

They were able to bring their petition because this route involved the compulsory purchase of two areas of public open-space land (both happen to be in the Dartmoor National Park). After a 15-day hearing the joint parliamentary committee of three Lords and three MPs decided that the southern route should be rejected.

Towering threat to London scene

From Mr F. R. Furber and others

Sir, Much concern is being expressed about the proposal by the London Docklands Development Corporation for an enormous office development on the Isle of Dogs to be carried out by an international banking consortium.

Our concern is not about the overall size of the development; this could be a unique opportunity to regenerate London Docklands and create many new jobs; but the proposal involves four tower blocks up to 850 ft high (250 ft higher than the National Westminster tower).

These immensely high buildings would have an overpowering effect on the London skyline. They would dwarf the wonderful architecture of Wren, Vanbrugh, Hawksmoor and Inigo Jones, now the Royal Naval College and the National Maritime Museum, which have been described as "the finest group of buildings in Britain".

The celebrated view northwards from the heights of Greenwich Park, a favourite of artists for the last three hundred years, would, in our opinion, be irretrievably damaged. The proposal also involves an important point of principle. In the Greater London Development Plan areas sensitive to high buildings are categorised. The Isle of Dogs is particularly sensitive to the impact of high buildings and the criteria in the plan include the protection of famous or well-loved views. The view over the island and the Royal Naval College from Greenwich Park is demonstrably such a view.

Unfortunately, the London Docklands Development Corporation is both judge and jury in its own case, being appointed planning authority over all properties vested in it and possessing virtually limitless powers over the Isle of Dogs "enterprise zone" within which the proposed development is sited.

It seems to us to be wholly wrong that, in the interests of expediency, the overriding planning powers vested in the corporation should be used to impose such a development on London without adequate consultation, expert appraisal or any regard to previously established planning criteria.

This surely was not the intention of the legislature in creating "urban development corporations" and "enterprise zones".

Only the Secretary of State for the Environment has the power to call this proposal in and hold a public inquiry. We urgently request him to do so.

Yours faithfully, F. R. FURBER (Chairman, Blackheath Society and Greenwich Conservation Group), URSULA BOWYER (Chairman, The Greenwich Society), ANDREW BULLIVANT (Woodwich and District Antiquarian Society).

M. P. KERNEY (Victorian Society), ANNA TOWNEND (The Westcombe Society), J. G. VAUGHAN (Shooters Hill Society), RON WHITE (Normanham Park and Kidbrooke Manor Residents' Association), c/o 8 Pond Road, Blackheath, SE3, November 9.

Crossman at war

From Sir Hugh Greene

Sir, I was astonished to read in the *Times* Diary on November 3 about Sir John Colville's slur on Richard Crossman's courage. In suggesting that Crossman's involvement in anti-Nazi propaganda was a means of avoiding "active service" Sir John Colville seems to be forgetting that in the Second World War, unlike the first, one tended to be directed into the type of service in which one could be of most value to the war effort.

In the summer of 1940 I was in RAF intelligence, which I suppose Sir John Colville would regard as "active service". At any rate I was in close and regular contact with the enemy in the shape of members of the Luftwaffe, alive and dead.

I was then directed to take off my RAF uniform and join the BBC German Service, where I was one of Crossman's closest colleagues. It was thought by those in authority that, though I was no longer on "active service", my experience of Germany could be of most use in that position.

After the years during which I worked side by side with Crossman on what came to be known as psychological warfare I can say that he did infinitely more to help to win the war than he could have done on "active service".

Crossman has been criticised for many things but never for lack of courage or hope. Sir John Colville and his publisher will now do the graceful thing and remove the offending footnote from any future edition of the book.

Yours faithfully, HUGH GREENE, Flat 7, 10 Palace Gate, W8.

fear of the decision being overturned. The enormous cost to them of bringing a petition would not allow them to take that risk. So we would be left with the public inquiry process only, with no appeal mechanism against the decision taken by the minister of the day.

Public open spaces, not to mention national parks, will lose a precious ingredient of their protection and the democratic process will be significantly poorer. There is more than a touch of totalitarianism implicit in what the Government proposes to do.

Yours faithfully, OLIVER SAYER, Orchard House, East Chislehurst, Nr Kingsbridge, South Devon, November 5.

ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 11 1918

William II had reigned as German emperor since 1888. His abdication was the short prelude to the end of the Great War (now termed World War I) with an armistice which took effect from 11am on November 11, 1918. The Kaiser was granted asylum in Holland, where he died at Doorn in June 1941.

ABDICATION OF THE KAISER.

FLIGHT TO HOLLAND.

A SOCIALIST AS CHANCELLOR.

The following was transmitted on Saturday through the wireless stations of the German Government:-

The German Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, has issued the following decree:-

The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the Throne. The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the Throne of the German Empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a Regency have been settled. For the Regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as Imperial Chancellor (our Hague Correspondent gives the foregoing sentence as, "He contemplates resigning to the Regent the appointment of Deputy Ebert as Chancellor"), and he proposes that a Bill should be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate proclamation of general suffrage, and for a constitutional German National Assembly which will settle finally the future form of Government of the German nation and of those people which might be desirous of coming within the Empire.

Berlin, November 9, 1918. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden.

Yesterday the wireless stations of the German Government sent out the following news:-

Herr Ebert, the new Imperial Chancellor, has issued the following manifesto:-

GERMAN CITIZENS, Fellow Citizens! Prince Max, the previous Imperial Chancellor, with the assent of the whole of the Secretaries of State, has handed over to me the business of the Imperial Chancellor. In accordance with the formation of a new Government, and I shall shortly inform the public of the result. The new Government will be a people's Government. Its endeavour will be to bring peace to the German people as speedily as possible, and to strengthen the freedom which it has gained.

Fellow Citizens! I beg you all to accord me your support in the difficult task that awaits us. You are aware how seriously the war has menaced the food of the people, which is the first prerequisite of political life. The political revolution must not be allowed to disturb the feeding of the people. It must be the first duty of all in town and country not to impede, but to facilitate, the production of food supplies, and their import into the towns. Shortage of supplies means plunder and robbery, which results in misery to all. The poorest would suffer the most; the industrial workers would be the most severely affected. He who obstructs the food supplies and the means of transport for their distribution, reaps in the most serious manner against the whole community. Fellow Citizens! I urgently beg you all-fellow the streets preserve calm and order.

Berlin, November 9, 1918. -Admiralty, per Wireless Press.

CORRESPONDENT, Nov. 10. - An official message from Berlin states that the Government has issued the following proclamation:-

"FELLOW CITIZENS: On this day the peoples have obtained their freedom. The Social Democratic Party has undertaken the Government and has invited the Independent Socialists to enter the Government with equal rights. The new Government will organize the election and constitution of a National Parliament."

The proclamation is signed by the new Chancellor, Herr Ebert, and by Herren Scheideemann and Landsberg.

From Professor P. M. W. Thody
Sir, Your leader writer of November 7 ("Campus cuts") is mistaken in his belief that F. M. Cornford's *Microscopographia Academica* is out of print. It is still published by Bowes & Bowes and is as invaluable as ever.

I once stopped a posse of angry-eyed radical students dead in their tracks by telling them that one of their more absurd demands would "block the way for a far more sweeping reform".

Yours faithfully, PHILIP THODY, University of Leeds, Department of French, Leeds, West Yorkshire, November 7.

Airs in the underworld

From Dr O. E. Manasse

Sir, Our treatment of moles is in principle the same as Mr Kirkpatrick's (November 4). An empty winebottle is dug into the mole's run with the open end about an inch above the lawn. The wind blowing over the top of the bottle produces a noise, which is not appreciated by the mole.

Yours faithfully, O. E. MANASSE, Ashendon, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, November 4.

November 11, 1985

SPECIAL REPORT

UNLISTED SECURITIES MARKET/1

Face of financial fashion



Brian Winterlood: A broader based market will have a balancing effect, which will aid public understanding

The Unlisted Securities Market can never stand accused of being out of step with the times. Its short life has mirrored the financial fashions of the day. But as investors have found, fashions come and go — sometimes expensively.

In the early days the USM became closely associated with emerging oil companies keen to raise funds for exploration projects. Then it gave way to boffins with their computers and electronic firms. And now the latest fact is in so-called "people businesses" such as advertising, marketing and public relations. The huge takeover activity in the City in the past couple of years has provided a windfall for those acting as advisers on the inside track of major bids.

But there has been a steady stream of less prominent and less glamorous businesses, such as metal basters and printing firms, a maker of remould tyres, a firm producing door knobs, and an importer of canned fruit.

The drift away from oil and high technology has helped the USM become a slightly less volatile and more broader-based market. Brian Winterlood, of stock jobbers Bisgood-Bishop, points out: "I think the difference is that people feel they can more easily understand the sort of companies coming to the market. It will have a more balanced."

It is a measure of the USM's maturity that it was able to recover from the blow of seeing the collapse of Acorn Computers, once its biggest company valued at £217 million. When dealings were suspended, pending a rescue by Olivetti, the Italian giant, it was worth just £10 million.

The USM has underperformed the main market this year by about 5 per cent, which is respectable given the impact of the Acorn collapse on the electronics sector. From representing 18 per cent of the total market capitalisation a year ago the sector has dropped to 9 per cent. Electronics, with oil, still stand out as the prominent features of the market.

But if the kind of company coming to the market has changed, so too has the attitude towards the pricing of the shares. The USM is now much less tolerant of fancy prices.

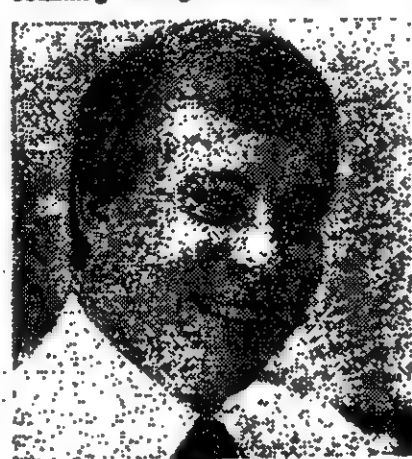
Alan Comber, of accountants Peat Marwick who have been involved in more than 50 flotations, says people are now much more discriminatory. "I think a much closer examination of companies coming to the market is being made. The companies, too, are having to come to terms with more realistic price multiples. Instead of multiples of 30 they are now settling for 15 to 20."

This view is shared by Mr Winterlood. "I think the feeling now is that it

does not matter too much what a company does so much as whether it is pricing itself realistically."

One sign of the USM's growing maturity is the interest being shown by overseas companies needing to raise funds. There are now seven US companies on the USM — with many others eager to join.

The Americans like the market because they say it offers a much cheaper and quicker method of obtaining a listing than at home.



Alan Comber: Companies are coming for closer examination

A US company waiting to raise £3 million could expect to pay £300,000 for a listing that might take four months by coming to London. The same company might wait three months longer and have to pay £200,000 more in the US.

But there has been some concern expressed that the overseas recruits are coming to London.

This is likely to place greater responsibility on the issuing houses in London to make sure buyers are not misled.

Just as the market has fallen out of favour in its time with oil stocks and electronics, the ever changing investment scene has also thrown up doubts about the wisdom of buying shares in the glamorous area of marketing and public relations.

The feeling is that the people who represent the only assets of the business can very easily decide to take their talents elsewhere with devastating effects on the share price.

As the market endeavours to iron out these uncertainties the mood of the market suggests the more favoured entrants will tend to be in the home-grown areas of financial services, catering, and industries.

Cliff Feltham

The market where firms are quick to foot the bill

The low cost of entering the USM is one of the major factors behind its success. At first professional advisers wanted to win new business so fees were kept down. Though still a competitive area, these are now creeping up.

Companies joining the main market have to pay for their prospectus to be advertised in two national newspapers. Their fortunate counterparts on the USM only have to put a small box in one paper, giving rise to a substantial cost saving.

Interestingly, one of the most recent arrivals, Magnetic Materials, has chosen to advertise its full prospectus, but most entrants take advantage of the rule.

Even without this cost companies find the bill typically amounts to £200,000 or so. According to Peat Marwick, the accountants, it cost Eldridge Pope and Fuller Smith & Turner, two brewers, only £3,000 to join the USM by introductions.

At the other end of the scale, Synericals, a company with a researched project but no trading record, which raised £20 million, spent £1.5 million on the exercise.

With fewer companies coming to the market by way of introduction, the average costs of entry are rising. Placings, the most common means of entry, tend to cost less than £200,000 and offers for sale nearer £350,000.

The difference reflects the need for underwriting, usually 1.25 per cent of the money raised in an offer for sale.

In each case the costs include accountants' and solicitors' fees. Companies new to the City may be surprised by how much all these various bodies charge for their time but they are also often unaware how much of their own management time will be taken up. If this were costed out the exercise would look fairly frightening.

One of the main determinants of cost is the choice of advisers. The better the name the more expensive it will be but then the float might just go that much better and so make the extra expense worthwhile.

The first professional to get involved is usually the accountant. A local firm responsible for a company's audit and tax is not usually up to the job of

preparing a long form report and dealing with other advisers in the City. So many companies joining the USM bring in a large firm for the issue.

Peat Marwick has acted as reporting accountants to 63 new entrants. Arthur Andersen to 33 and Touche Ross and Deloitte Haskins & Sells to 32 each.

All the big firms have experienced in this area and many less well known names have also been involved.

At a slightly later stage companies appoint solicitors and similar considerations apply here. Herbert Smith, Clifford Turner and Nabarro Nathanson are the three leading firms in this field. Eleven firms account for more than half the work.

Stockbrokers become involved at varying stages. Phillips & Drew, for example, like to meet companies 18 months to two years before the planned launch. But usually work does not start until later. In theory

Retailers may be more highly valued

the better the name the longer the investigation.

Phillips & Drew holds the number one spot for stockbrokers to USM entrants, with Simon & Coates a close second and Capel Cure Myers and Laing & Cruickshank in third and fourth places respectively. These rankings are taken from Peat Marwick's USM quarterly survey for September 1985.

In most cases the brokers act as sponsor so giving rise to a saving on fees. Simon & Coates has been the most active sponsor even though it is a broker and not a bank.

Of the merchant banks, County Bank seems to be the most closely involved, with Hambro close behind.

Doubling up can make entry to the USM an expensive process. Aspinall Holdings, the gaming club which joined the USM in 1983, incurred costs of £850,000.

It is no coincidence that it used the services of two brokers, Kitch & Aitken and Raphael Zorn, two firms of accountants, Touche Ross and Price Water-

house, and three firms of solicitors.

Another reason for higher than normal costs is where the advisers have to travel, say, across the Atlantic. American Electronic Components, a company based in Indiana, which joined the USM earlier this year, found it was faced with a bill of £400,000.

Retailers may be more highly valued by the market but the flotation might cost them more than for an engineer.

Public relations companies, which tend to start work some two months or so before the launch, believe fewer journalists are interested in traditional manufacturers than in consumer product companies so they organize a smaller press conference, fewer press releases and give less time.

Many companies are surprised by how much the professionals know about their business, however technical. Brokers will have researched the industry thoroughly if they do not already know it well. This knowledge is essential for pricing an issue.

Are the costs worth while? Barry Dargan of Phillips & Drew points out that the launch expenditure is a one-off outgoing while the company has a continuing benefit from cheap running at substantially less than interest rates on bank borrowings.

And there is always the opportunity of going back to shareholders for more cash in a rights issue or for making an acquisition with a placing of shares.

In the six months to June there were 13 rights issues on the USM, according to Touche Ross.

As the companies coming to the USM are increasingly sophisticated and getting larger costs are becoming less of a factor.

For companies who intend to be active in the market in terms of acquisitions or to move to the main market it is as well to start life on the USM with the advisers who are going to be able to provide services later.

For others the cheaper and less well known names may be attractive, especially if they already know the company well.

Clare Dobie

Some USM candidates never look back.

And the reason is simple.

Thanks to a close working relationship with a team of sponsors, accountants and solicitors, they have put their house in order well before inviting the public in.

After all, investors want to know that everything is neat and tidy before crossing the threshold.

At Peat Marwick we know. We've acted as reporting accountants to no fewer than sixty-one companies who have come to the USM.

It is never too soon to talk to us. We will study your company and provide practical advice on everything from management information systems and corporate structure to personal and business taxation.

There are many questions to be resolved.

Do you need to strengthen the management team? Is the product mix right? Is enough time and money being spent on new product development? When is the most favourable time for entering the market?

Start drawing on our considerable experience by obtaining copies of both our informative booklet, "Entering the USM," and our latest quarterly USM survey, which provides the facts about all the USM entrants: how they got there, what amounts they raised, how much it cost them, and their performance.

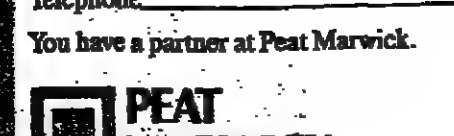
For your copies either ring Alan Comber on 01-236 8000 or send the coupon below to Peat Marwick, 1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD.

Please send me your USM booklet and survey and keep me informed.

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Company _____
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Dealers in all USM Companies

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



Touche Ross & Co

Since the establishment of the USM in 1980,
Touche Ross has acted as
Reporting Accountants to the following flotations:

Adam Leisure Group PLC	Addison Communications PLC
Andre de Brett plc	Aspinall Holdings PLC
Biomechanics International PLC	Bush Radio plc
Charlie Brown's Car Part Centres plc	Cifer plc
Clogau Gold Mines p.l.c.	CVD Inc.
DDT Group PLC	Dean Park Hotels Group PLC
Derek Bryant Group plc	Druck Holdings PLC
Memcom International Holdings Plc	Memory Computer plc
*Micro Business Systems plc	Microfilm Reprographics PLC
*Nationwide Leisure PLC	*Oceonics Group PLC
PCT Group PLC	Powerline International plc
Sims Catering Butchers PLC	Spectrum Group plc
The Swindon Private Hospital PLC	Synterials plc
United Packaging PLC	Viewplan plc
Yorkgreen Investments PLC	* Now on the official list

Would your clients benefit from our advice?
For an initial discussion, contact
Tony Herron of our Corporate Finance Group.

Touche Ross & Co.
Hill House, 1 Little New Street, London EC4A 3TR Telephone: 01-353 8011

September 1985

Are you fit for the USM? Ask us for a physical.

If you're seriously thinking of joining the USM, we have an offer you may have trouble refusing.

First, at no cost whatever, we'll come and discuss your plans with you.

Then we can make a two or three day investigation of your company, in the strictest confidence and with the minimum of fuss.

After which, we'll advise as to the right course of action.

This may be not to join the USM at all.

Perhaps a private placing would be more appropriate than a public quotation. Or your business may be more attractive to specialist investors.

How can we come to such profound judgements in so short a time? Because we have profound experience.

We set up a specialist division to help growing businesses as long ago as 1965. We've already successfully launched 32 companies on the USM. And helped many more to raise capital in other ways.

Send us the coupon. You'll be surprised how much you can find out for the price of a stamp.

To: Zachary Miles, Arthur Andersen & Co., 1 Surrey Street, London WC2R 2PS. Tel: 01-836 1200.
Please send me your guide to the USM and full details of your physical.

Name _____

Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

Tel: _____

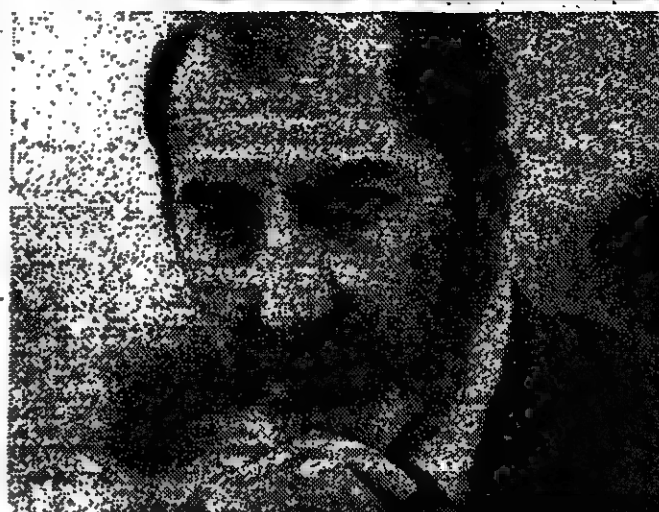
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**ARTHUR
ANDERSEN
& CO**
Chartered Accountants

UNITED SECURITIES (SPECIAL REPORT) MARKET/2

Why paper riches are hard to realise for these 431 successes

The men who became the new millionaires



The USM has created 431 paper millionaires in its five year history, according to accountants Touche Ross.

The figure comes from statistics taken at the time a company comes to market and is based either on the offer on placing price or on the price at the close of the first day's trading. If the company comes by way of an introduction.

More millionaires have, therefore, been created after floating their companies, when the share price has moved up sufficiently to push their holdings into the £1 million plus category. Millionaires have also been made, sometimes swiftly, by the plunge of shares on the stock market when a company runs into problems.

The drawback to being a paper millionaire is that actual cash is hard to realise, after a company is floated, because a director who sells shares in his own company is always viewed with intense suspicion. Many entrepreneurs take advantage of coming to the market to relieve themselves of the pressure of bank overdrafts or second mortgages by selling shares to the public or institutions.

About £294 million has been taken out by existing shareholders, when companies came to market, against £466 million new money raised to plough back into the companies.

The entrepreneur turned millionaires are, in the main, an energetic lot with commitment to their companies which has, if anything, increased rather than lessened with the public quote.

Reg Valin, chairman and joint founder of public relations consultancy Valin Pollen, says his commitment is as strong as it has ever been. He is at his desk at 7.45 am, works 12 hours a day and sometimes weekends.

The company was founded in 1979 by Mr Valin and Richard Pollen, after they left well-established Charles Barker, where they both held top jobs. It has achieved great things with the

The publicity that brings in accounts

shares rising from a placing price at 110p in January 1984 to a high earlier this year of 675p. That price puts a value of £10 million on Mr Valin's total holding in the company.

The USM quote has brought additional pressures. Mr Valin concedes, but it has also opened doors and made acquisitions much more possible.

The favourite publicity the company achieved by going for a quote has helped bring in new accounts. Some of Valin Pollen's coups include being the first PR company to be appointed by Marks & Spencer, and doing the PR for the Reuters' flotation and the forthcoming privatisation of British Airways.

Mr Valin admits the group has to move fast to keep up with its demanding p/e rating on the stock market, but he appears to relish the pressures and heightened pace of activity.

Other new millionaires who have created their own companies tell similar tales of continuing hard work, though often of varying type.

Sir Peter Osborne, chairman and managing director of Osborne & Little, the wallpaper and fabric designer, says the day-to-day workings of the business are much the same, but the sense of purpose is stronger. He delegates more to a team of able staff - it is easier to get better staff now the company is better known - and increasingly concentrates on planning for help for the future.

In some ways the USM float was like starting over again, he says. A lot of employees took shares creating a more lively atmosphere and a new impetus.

Sir Peter and his brother-in-law Antony Little started the business in 1967 on a shoe-string. Sir Peter's half-brother, John Aspinall, the casino operator and zookeeper, put in £1,000, which translated to an 8.7 per cent stake when the company came to the market in January this year. Sir Peter's holding in the company is worth more than £4 million today.

Instant share price premiums and dazzling ratings are not automatic for USM entrants, even if they are in booming areas of business. KLP Group, Britain's largest independent sales promotion group and the first to come to market, made a sluggish start on the USM in share price terms as it had a considerable job promoting its business to people.

Colin Lloyd, chief executive and co-founder of KLP, said "The City had only really grasped what advertising was when we presented them with another subdivision of marketing. We had the responsibility of floating our own company and our industry."

The City now understands what sales promotion is all about. KLP is valued at about £14.4 million on the USM against an issue valuation of £4.7 million in June 1983. Mr Lloyd's holding is nearly £5 million.

Mr Lloyd says if he had to do it all again, he would. The USM quote allowed KLP to make five acquisitions last year, which would not have been possible as a private company. It has given the opportunity of cementing relationships with employees and given the company a higher profile in the market-place, which adds a great deal of credibility.

One of the earliest successes on the USM, launched by one

has been no hint of a hostile bid for Merrydown.

Mr Howie took no money out of Merrydown when it came to the USM. It came by way of introduction from the Stock Exchange's 163(2) market and managed to keep its flotation costs down to a minimal £6,000.

Although his shareholding and options show him to be a wealthy man, he says he is up to his ears in debt. A deeply discounted one-for-two rights issue in 1983 almost eliminated the company's borrowings, but was quite onerous on the directors, who had to borrow to take up their rights.

Two notable exceptions from this horde of male USM millionaires are Anita Roddick's Body Shop International and Debbie Moore's Pineapple Dance Studios - created by two women who now head the companies.

Both have been voted *Woman of the Year* - Miss Moore in 1984 and Mrs Roddick in 1983. Mrs Roddick, managing director, opened her first Body Shop in Brighton in 1976 to sell natural-based skin and hair care products, which had not been tested on animals.

She started with a £5,000 investment made by a Sussex garage owner. Today the company is worth about £42 million and Mrs Roddick and her husband Gordon, also company chairman, are worth about £8 million each.

The story at Pineapple Dance is a slightly less happy one. The company was launched on the USM with great fanfare in 1982. Former model and chairman, Miss Moore, almost brought the stock market to a halt when she walked on to the floor on the first day of Pineapple's trading dressed in a lionard.

Pineapple had humble origins in an old pineapple warehouse converted to dance studio in Covent Garden. It boomed on the back of the aerobics craze.

The exclusive club for the ambitions

making Miss Moore and her husband Norris Masters, also company finance director, into paper millionaires.

However, development costs of a new dance studio in New York plunged the company into first half losses of £197,000 pre-tax against a previous profit of £27,000 and the share price fell heavily in May this year.

After reaching a low of 30p the shares have recovered to around 50p, but are still a long way from their peak of 99p earlier this year.

The exclusive club of USM millionaires is full of colour and ambitious people, some of them young. The most meteoric rise in terms of personal fortune was experienced by Stephen Marks, chairman, chief executive and founder of the clothing design group French Connection.

He floated his company on the USM in 1983.

Earlier this year his shareholding had a value of £46 million, although recent weaknesses in the share price now makes it worth only about £23 million.

Alison Eadie



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SPECIAL REPORT

UNLISTED SECURITIES
MARKET/3

Why there is demand for a third division

Calls for an active third division share market which would be under the control of the Stock Exchange are being heard with increasing frequency in the City.

The undoubted success of the Unlisted Securities Market has directed attention towards the array of booming over-the-counter (OTC) markets which are outside the jurisdiction of the Stock Exchange.

There are basically two considerations fuelling this interest. One is the uneasy feeling that the free-wheeling, more happy-go-lucky fringe OTC markets need the strong supervision which the Stock Exchange is trained to administer. The other is less altruistic. An awful lot of business is being drained from brokers and jobbers by the existence of the OTC spread.

At the moment the Stock Exchange runs two active share markets and an antiquated, backwater share dealing facility often known as the twilight zone.

The main market, of course, consists of fully listed companies, ranging from the giants of British industry to some quite small operations.

The USM, where certain requirements are less vigorously applied than on the full market, is in effect the second division or junior market.

Fringe markets would face 'surgery'

Some suggest that the USM and OTC markets should merge. Others think that the special share dealing facility should be linked with the OTC markets. There is also a suggestion that the OTC markets should be taken under the wing of the Stock Exchange and operated as a separate entity.

But before any Stock Exchange link could be made, the fringe markets would have to undergo considerable surgery. At the moment the OTC markets are a patchwork of often unrelated operations run by about 20 licensed dealers. Indeed the markets which make up the OTC collection differ in so many respects that it is misleading, but accepted practice, to lump them together.

Some are run as self-contained units, enjoying little, if any, link with any other fringe markets. Other markets have varying relationships with the markets conducted by other licensed dealers. And the requirements for entering a



Queuing outside the Hard Rock Cafe in Old Park Lane, London - its shares are traded on the OTC markets

fringe market vary from licensed dealer to licensed dealer. Just to add to the confusion there is no uniform style for operating an OTC market.

Clearly then the Stock Exchange would have to streamline this collection of markets if only to offer the policing which many desire.

To add to the problems many of the companies now enjoying an OTC presence are unsuitable for the USM. It could be arranged for the better quality companies to move to the USM; others to be transferred to the special dealing market; and for the rest, often tiny start-up concerns and those tottering near bankruptcy, to fade quietly into a share-dealing wilderness.

The latter's near oblivion can be likened to the hundreds of public but unquoted companies which do not have a share presence on any market and rely on the company secretary to match share transactions. Currently the special dealing facility market, conducted under one of the Stock Exchange's 535 rules, embraces the shares of some companies

such as Kinnick Holdings, the leisure group, and the Hard Rock Cafe, which are traded on OTC markets.

Before the USM was launched five years ago the Stock Exchange authorities considered activating the 535 market, or 163 market as it was

suitable, or do not want, a full USM presence. They range from old-established family controlled and run brewery companies where just a few shares have drifted out of the tight control of the dominant families, to football clubs, old plantation companies and a

A closer association with the Stock Exchange could prevent a big disaster

motley collection which have seen better days.

However, just occasionally up and coming companies slip on to the 535 market before seeking elevation to the USM. Crusts, a restaurant company started four years ago, should move from the 535 market to USM this month.

However, dealings under the 535 facility are limited. If the Stock Exchange feels a company is having too much exposure it puts a freeze on trading. Granville & Co, which runs the biggest OTC market in capitalization terms, would probably find little difficulty filtering its own market con-

stituents on to the 535 market. After all the Granville market adopts the matched bargains approach. But the more active OTC markets, like the one conducted by Harvard Securities, would not fit in with the 535 facility.

However, for the sake of orderly share markets and the need for shareholder protection closer supervision of the OTC markets is needed.

There have not been any major scandals on the OTC markets, but ripples of unease have already been felt from a number of unfortunate upsets.

A much closer association with the Stock Exchange could prevent what many fear - a major disaster which could rebound on the more closely policed Stock Exchange markets.

A financial crash involving hundreds, perhaps thousands of investors is not the sort of attention the Stock Exchange needs in these days of the approaching Big Bang. It is, of course, the small private investor who has been attracted to the OTC markets. In the main the large insti-

tutional shareholders have steered clear. Still there is no doubt that the OTC markets are booming and will continue to do so in the immediate future.

One area where OTC markets have achieved an advantage, some feel unfairly, over the Stock Exchange is Business Expansion Schemes. Under present Whitehall legislation BES operations lose their tax advantages if the shares are listed on the Stock Exchange's full market of its USM. But a BES stock preserves its tax benefits if the shares are traded on an OTC market.

So although the USM has in most cases exceeded the most optimistic forecasts, many feel it could have done even better if the BES disqualification was removed.

But the Stock Exchange itself is guilty of retarding the USM's growth by insisting on blinkered requirements. It is acceptable for a start-up company to come to the USM and quite a few have availed themselves of the opportunity. But any company which has been trading for a little while, say 18 months, is refused a USM presence. It has to wait until it has a three-year record.

This restriction has already in the USM's five year existence

A serious threat from Amsterdam?

forced a number of companies to seek a presence on the OTC markets. At least one, Avisco, felt obliged to raise cash on the Amsterdam stock market. Some see the so-called Amsterdam parallel market emerging as a serious threat to the USM.

There is also talk that after the Big Bang companies with less than £10 million capitalization will no longer be welcomed on the USM and will be driven to the OTC markets.

Such gossip can be dismissed. Some merchant banks now believe that a company under £5 million should not be asked to carry the expense of having both a merchant banker and broker handling the issue.

But a variety of small and medium brokers have found floating smallish companies on the USM a highly rewarding exercise and they will not give up this activity.

It could be argued that small broker, small company and the USM is a perfect City blend. Derek Pain

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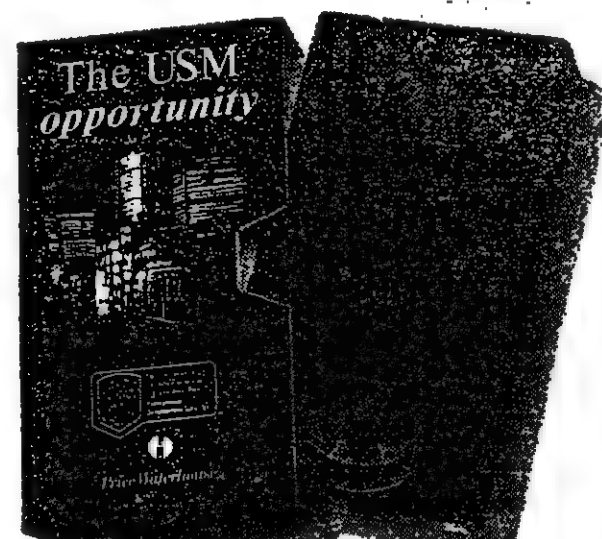
*Paul, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. USM quarterly survey, September 1985.

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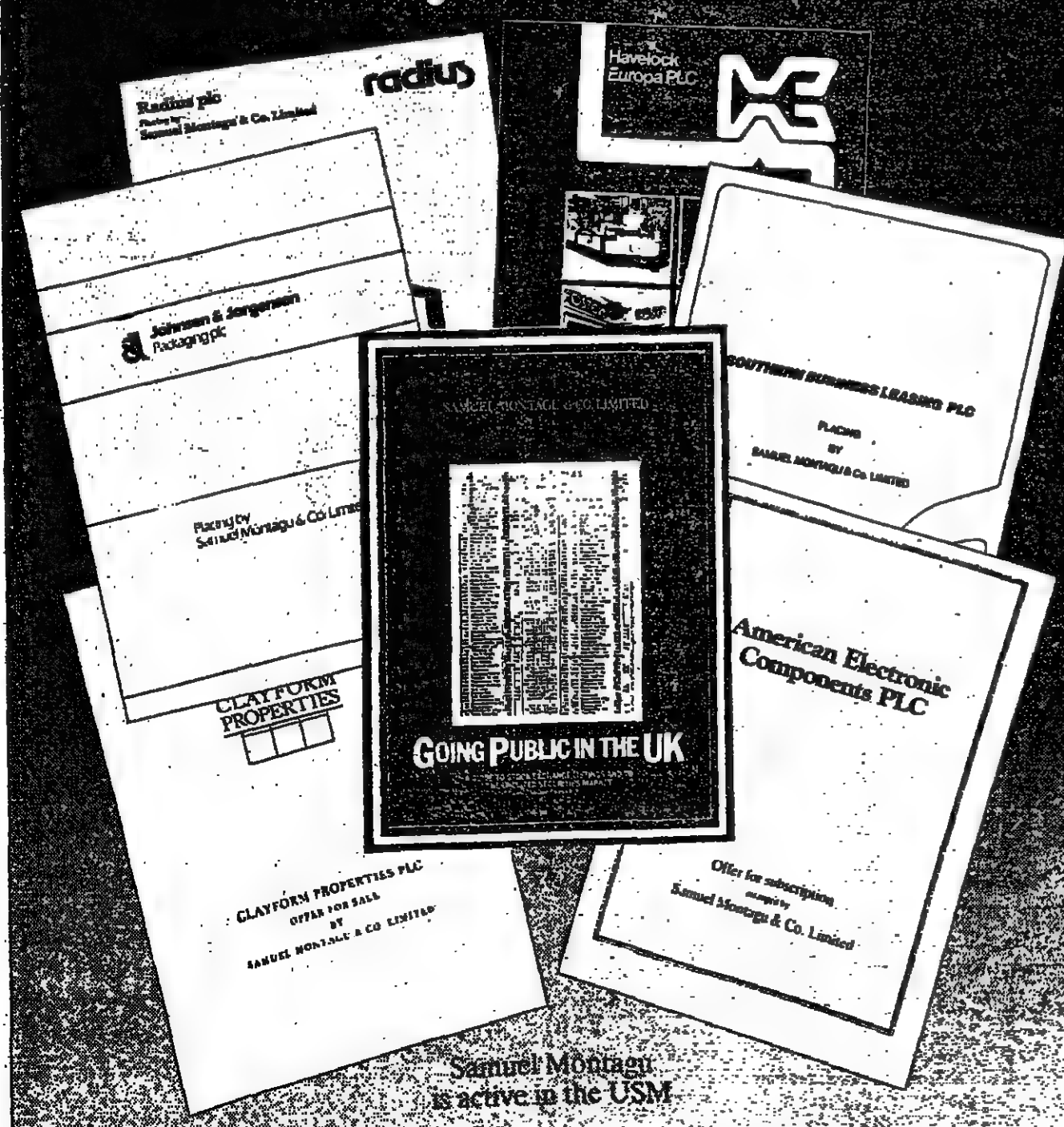
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UNLISTED SECURITIES
MARKET/4

(SPECIAL REPORT)

More winners than losers

One of the most distinctive features of the USM has been the very low level of outright company failures and the relatively high level of companies growing and graduating to a full stock exchange listing.

Out of over 400 companies that have been floated on the market in the past five years, only five have gone into receivership or liquidation, although some have been saved from this fate only by being taken over.

Of the failures the best known were Hesketh Motorcycles and Euroflame, both of which foundered in the early days of the new market. Hesketh, one of the original 11 companies to switch from the stock exchange's 163(2) market to the USM in its first month of operation, crashed when development costs of the new British superbike started to escalate and the market for the products turned out to be too small.

Euroflame, the wood burning stove manufacturer, went into voluntary liquidation in March 1983 just one year after coming to the market. Defects in its stoves caused large losses instead of the promised profits.

A more recent near failure was Airship Industries, which was saved from a more ignominious fate by being taken over by Australia's Bond Corporation last year. The company has been kept airborne and hopes to try again for a USM quote shortly. It is currently quoted on the over-the-counter market and has just obtained a listing in Australia.

Flying high into profits

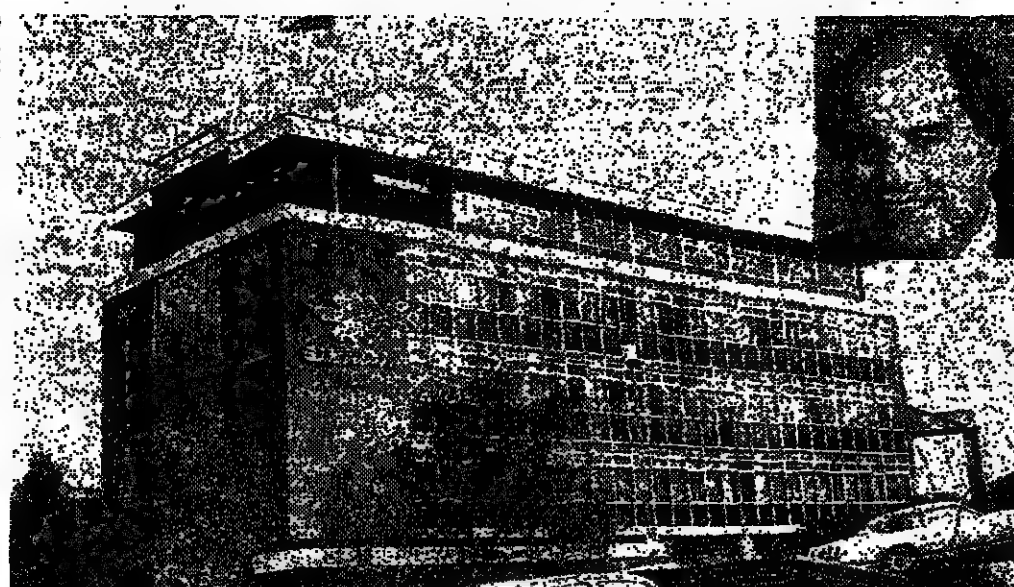
The lighter-than-air airships won their air operators' certificate from the Civil Aviation Authority in August, allowing the Skyship 500 craft to carry passengers. The company also recorded an operating profit of £993,000 in the 15 months to June 30, 1985, against a loss of £5.6 million in the year to March 1984.

The low failure confounded early sceptics who prophesied the new market was too risky and was attracting companies with little or no track record. The excitement of the early days and limited availability of stock, in what were frequently thin issues, often produced wildly unrealistic share prices and price/earnings ratios.

A more hard-headed and selective approach now prevails and p/e ratios have been scaled back to more sensible levels. Fads have come and gone. Greenfield or start-up, companies received a rapturous welcome in the past, only to plummet shortly afterwards.

Bio-isolates came to the market in July 1982 with no track record and no profit forecast. It had pioneered a technique for producing protein from whey, the waste left over from cheesemaking, and wanted to commercialise that process. When it came to market it had no commercial contracts lined up.

From a placing price at 33p the shares rocketed to a high in 1983 at 465p on pure speculation. They have now come back to around 30p after a one-for-three rights issue. The company believes the patented



Growing markets: Blue Arrow headquarters at St Albans, and inset, chairman Tony Berry. Right: Peter Gummer, chairman of Shandwick public relations

process is still very viable and has a large potential market. But reaching the point of commercial production has been more costly and slower than expected and profits have yet to materialise.

Other greenfield companies have similar tales of woe. Nimslo, the three-dimensional camera manufacturer, came to the market in November 1981 valued at £240 million, or two thirds of the stock market valuation of Polaroid.

Nimslo had not sold a single camera when it came to market and four years later sales are still very disappointing and far adrift from the sort of projections that were being made in the prospectus. The market capitalisation today is about £12.5 million.

Synterials was another technology stock which failed to live up to its promise. When it came to market in December 1983 it was the largest cash raising exercise the USM had seen. The company issued 20 million

shares on the USM with a market capitalization of more than £200 million, the company slumped to a capitalization of just £29 million last June. Falling home computer sales was the cause.

A capital restructuring was worked out with the company's advisers to try and ensure Acorn's survival. The result was that the Italian office equipment group Olivetti, which first took a 49.3 per cent stake in Acorn in February, put in £4 million more and increased its stake to 79.8 per cent. Acorn's six main creditors agreed to take only 70 per cent of the money they were owed, writing off £7.9 million as bad debts. The BBC also agreed to take a substantial cut in future royalty payments on the BBC Micro, which Acorn produces for it, as well as writing off half of the royalties due or paid since July 1984 at a cost of £2 million.

In the year to June 1985 Acorn lost £22.2 million pre-tax against a previous profit of

nine interested parties, who had made overtures.

Blue Arrow's profits are set to rocket as it begins to squeeze more out of its several acquisitions. The company has forecast £1.9 million pre-tax in the year just ended to October 31 against £411,000 in 1984. City forecasts are for £4 million this year.

Although service companies have largely done well on the USM, there are several success stories among companies in mundane manufacturing areas of business. Spring Ram, which designs, manufactures and markets bathrooms and kitchens is such a company. It came to the USM in April 1983 and moved up to a full listing earlier this year, after announcing its fifth successive year of record profits. Its first set of interim results since joining the main board have continued the trend - a profit increase of 42.5 per cent to £1.8 million.

McCarthy & Stone has also managed to create strong profits



Failure and near failure: Hesketh Motorcycles and Airship Industries

shares at £1, which gave it a value of £25 million.

The rather indiscriminate bull market in USM stocks was, however, beginning to run out of steam, and one third of Synterials' shares were left with the underwriters. Just 18 months later Synterials was taken over by BBA Group for £16 million.

The USM has been characterised by fashions throughout its short life. Oil issues were the glamour stocks of the early days, but fell heavily out of favour when the oil price declined and consumption slumped in the recession. Computer stocks then took over as the market's darlings, only to meet a similar fate as the home computer boom died.

Acorn Computers was the most spectacular example of the mighty falling. Once the largest

£10.8 million. The company is still in business, but has a very long way to go to recover its former glories.

So much for losers. The winners have been more plentiful with total of 49 graduating to a full listing. The latest recruit to the full market was Invent Energy, an oil and gas exploration company and the largest of its kind on the USM. It had a bumper year to May 31, 1985 producing taxable profits of £8.9 million against a previous loss of £1.4 million.

Some of the more spectacular successes on the USM have been service companies in glamorous sectors like advertising, public relations and design. A service company in a slightly less glamorous sector, which qualifies as the fastest USM growth stock of the past year, is Blue Arrow, the staff recruitment group.

Blue Arrow hires out secretaries, administration staff, lorry drivers, cleaners and catering staff. Headed by ex-Brengreen director Tony Berry, the company has grown from a market capitalisation of £3.1 million at its launch on the USM in July last year to one of around £40 million today including its latest acquisition Brook Street Bureau.

The agreed bid for Brook Street, worth £17 million in cash, was quite a coup in the industry as there were at least

growth out of plain bricks and mortar. It was one of the first companies to see the need for sheltered housing for the elderly and it quickly built a niche for itself in a fast expanding market. It came to the USM in July 1982 and was one of the speediest graduates going on to a full listing just 18 months later.

It is hard to draw general conclusions about what makes for success or failure on the USM. It is fair to say that greenfield companies have not done well. One-product companies, unsurprisingly, have also fared badly. However, fashion has been in and out of the glamour sectors of advertising, public relations, design and marketing remain fashionable, as their underlying markets continue to grow strongly.

But there is no guarantee of continuing success. High fliers do fall. Acorn was one.

Others have flown and flown. Body Shop International, retailers of natural products, has seen explosive growth since it came to the USM in April last year. From a launch valuation of £4.75 million, the group is now worth over £42 million.

The answer seems to be a question of hitting on the right product at the right time.

Alison Eadie



Simpler rules attract the young companies

The USM's main attraction for young companies is the relatively easy entry requirements. By comparison with the main market the rules are simpler and less onerous, and offers an excellent training ground for life as a listed company.

The first step is for companies to accept the obligations of a public company, which may not be easy for an entrepreneur. A man who has, for example, built up his business over ten years, nursing it through crises, may not relish the prospect of outsiders asking questions and demanding ever better performance.

As well as regular disclosure, companies joining either of the two markets regulated by the Stock Exchange, the main market and the USM, often have to adopt new and tougher accounting systems. Sometimes they also have to cut the directors' pay as they cannot be seen to be paying themselves at the expense of outside shareholders.

For the same reason, the holiday villa or yacht in the Mediterranean that private companies often own for tax reasons, have to go. Sometimes a director finds that part of the money he raises from selling his shares has to go towards buying back the villa or yacht so his family can continue to use them.

There has to be a properly constructed board, large enough so that one of the directors has time to deal with professional advisers before the float and later with queries from a whole range of people, including the media.

Phillips & Drew, the leading stockbroker, insists that all the companies it sponsors for entry to the USM have a non-executive director. Many companies do not like having a name foisted on them, however well known in the City, but this hurdle is only one of many they may have to clear.

Companies prepared to ac-

cept these general restrictions have a choice between the main market and the USM. The USM is attractive for two reasons: entry is cheaper and companies have to show a trading record going back only three years rather than the five required for listed companies. Companies can therefore get most of the benefits of going public two years earlier in their development.

The USM also accepts newly started companies with a well researched project but no trading record to investors experience with these greenfield companies. By the whole been unhappy and it looks as if their future demand for finance will be met more from the over-the-counter market and business expansion schemes.

The three-year rule means that USM companies tend to be smaller than their listed counterparts. There are no formal requirements on size but in practice the lower limit for profits was previously about £200,000, rising recently to £350,000. Similarly the upper limit used to be about £1 million before tax but last month Magnetic Materials opted to join the USM even though it made £2.2 million last year.

Equally there are no formal rules on market capitalisation. At the time of flotation most entrants have been valued at about £10 million but this average seems to be rising in line with profits. Larger price tags have been put on, for example, Access Satellite at £24 million, Asprey the Jewellers at £16 million and French Connection at £19 million.

Larger companies tend to move in to the main market. So far 45 have taken this route usually because they wanted to improve the marketability of their shares. Invent Energy, the latest USM company to make the move, having est-

Continued on next page

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(SPECIAL REPORT)

هنا من الأهل

How to
attract
the young
companies

from previous page
mated its profit at £8.5 million
for the year to May 31.

A USM company needs to
get 10 per cent of its shares in
public hands. This lower limit
applies to placings, where the
shares are sold directly to
investors, before dealings
begin. Many companies issue a
larger proportion. For example
Immediate Business Systems
sold 60 per cent of its equity.

Past Marwick, the accountants,
report that of 406 companies
which had joined the
USM by the end of September,
271 used placings, while only 56
had opted for public offers for
sale. The rest used introductions
because their shares were
already traded on another
market. Kennedy Brookes, the
restaurant chain, is an example
of a company which has moved
up successfully from the Rule
156(2) market to the USM by
an introduction and more
recently to the main market.

These rules make the USM
especially suitable for young
companies who do not want to
raise a huge amount of money
first. Most have realised less
than £5 million though there are
plenty of exceptions, including
Syntrials, a green field opera-
tion, Acorn Computer Group
and Haddon Petroleum Inter-
national, which all raised more
than £10 million.

Most want to join the USM
to raise their profile in front of
investors, as well as suppliers
and customers. Others want to
use their shares for acquisitions
but for this they often have to
move to the main market.
Often a flotation on the USM
enables the founders to realise
some cash.

Usually there is a mixture of
motives. For example, Shad-
wick, the public relations com-
pany which recently had a
successful launch on the USM,
says the move will have boosted
its status and, to that end, it
plans to use the prospectus as a
marketing tool. As part of the
flotation the chairman, Peter
Gummer, was able to raise £1.6
million by selling some of his
shares. The company raised a
small amount after expenses
and was also able to offer equity
to some employees. While this
combination of objectives can
be seen to work successfully for
all concerned, the USM is
assured of a bright future.



Watching the market: Geoff Douglas of Hoare Govett and pig breeders in Felixstowe



The firms rushing to join

The Unlisted Securities Market
has seldom been out of the
spotlight since its launch five
years ago. Then, as today, critics
drew attention to its short-
comings. But as the junior
market celebrates its anniver-
sary few would deny it has
achieved a considerable
measure of success.

The USM has clearly not
turned into a giant South Sea
Bubble, but into a valuable
capital-raising feature of the
City of London.

At the last count more than
400 companies had obtained a
listing on the USM, of which 45
graduated to the main market,
21 have been acquired, and
eight re-organized.

Naturally there have been
casualties. The USM caters for
companies on the threshold of
expansion and the weak, and
fallen by the wayside. But the
total of just eight companies
which have had dealings sus-
pended or cancelled for sol-
vency reasons can probably be
considered a relatively small
price to pay.

There remains no shortage of

companies seeking a listing -
from pig breeders to do-it-your-
self firms, from office equip-
ment suppliers to restaurateurs
- and the inevitable clutch of
high technology companies with
which the USM has become so
closely identified.

From just 23 companies
which nervously tip-toed to the
USM during 1980 the numbers
more than trebled the following
year and last year reached 101.
The total is likely to be matched
this year.

The USM was created to
stimulate the flow of new
companies to the stock market.
The authorities had become
concerned at the dearth of new
quoted companies and wanted
to encourage the small entrepre-
neur to make use of the capital
markets.

Its most important innova-
tion was in relaxing the entry
rules so new member firms were
only required to produce a
three-year profit record instead
of five years in the case of the
main market, and that the
vendors had to sell to the public
no more than 10 per cent of the
equity.

But while this appeared to
offer encouragement to raise
funds from the public while
retaining a firm grip on the
business, sceptics feared it
would become a licence for fly-
by-night operators keen to make
a quick killing at the innocent
investor's expense.

The authorities throughout
have acted with vigilance
towards new companies - while
always reminding the public
that share buying is a risk
business - but there is now
general agreement that the
quality of companies coming to
the USM is probably much
better.

Brian Winterlood, managing
director of stock jobbers Bis-
good Bishop, has always been a
keen promoter of the USM. He
agrees that it is much less
speculative than it was. "The
whole market has changed. I
think one reason is that the
sponsors are much better now
than in the early days."

Benefits exceeded
costs and disruption

A report just commissioned
by accountants Spicer and
Pegler found that more than 90
per cent of companies thought
the benefits exceeded the costs
and disruption involved with
the listing.

Companies explained that
their main reason in going to
the market was to improve the
prospects of growth by acqui-
sition, although one criticism of
the USM is that fewer com-
panies than expected had used
their new status to expand. The
listing has also enabled firms to
reward key staff through share
option schemes.

But the report echoed con-
cern elsewhere that the USM
may not cope too well in a bear
market. Geoff Douglas of
stocktakers Hoare Govett, spe-
cializes in the market and is
aware of the anxieties. He feels
that the very tightness of the
market in the shares - itself a
target of some criticism - would
deter institutions from unload-
ing stock. They are more likely
to provide support for the
market and sit out any period of
weakness.

One of the problems caused
by the shortage of stock - an
inevitable result of companies
only being obliged to release a
small proportion of their equity
to gain entry - is that even a
small buying or selling order
can produce wild swings in the
price of the shares.

This has implications, too, for
the entrepreneurs themselves,
the "paper millionaires" frustra-
ted from realising some of
their wealth by selling shares for
fear of what damaging impact it
will have on the price.

But the USM, even after five
eventful years, still remains at
the nursery stage and as it gains
maturity will come to terms
with the difficulties that remain
- difficulties which have not,
however, hampered its purpose
of attracting businessmen (and
women) into a new equity
market.

Cliff Feltham

The vast majority of companies
which have made it to the USM
believe that the effort involved
was well worth it. But as they
come to grips with their new
status, a number of snags are
being singled out.

A survey just carried out by
the accountancy firm Spicer and
Pegler has found that while
companies enjoy being listed,
they do not altogether relish the
idea of being in the public eye.

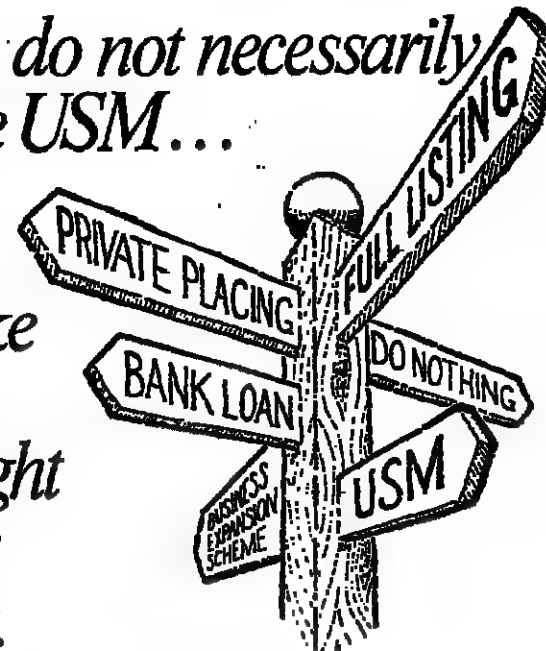
Neither do directors appreciate
their new-found responsi-
bilities, particularly the re-

Being in the
public eye

straints sometimes placed on
them by sitting on the board of a
public company. The survey
notes: "Exposure to comment by
the press and other observers
remains a source of unease.
Undoubtedly this contributes to
the directors' sense of being
inhibited in their actions."

It adds: "Some directors we
interviewed in the small, newer
companies regarded their com-
panies as a vehicle and did not
object to legal constraints
placed upon the corporate entity
but were unhappy to accept
individually a similar burden."

The chore of being obliged to
report six monthly figures and
the need to meet certain legal
requirements were also cited by
some companies as disadvan-
tages to being members of the
junior market.

All roads do not necessarily
lead to the USM......so make
sure you
ask the right
people for
directions.

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No.	Category	Share Price	Year gain or loss
1	Electricals	1.20	1.20
2	Food	1.20	1.20
3	Industrial	1.20	1.20
4	Property	1.20	1.20
5	Shipping	1.20	1.20
6	Textiles	1.20	1.20
7	Automotive	1.20	1.20
8	Chemicals	1.20	1.20
9	Drugs	1.20	1.20
10	Telecommunications	1.20	1.20
11	Energy	1.20	1.20
12	Metals	1.20	1.20
13	Engineering	1.20	1.20
14	Media	1.20	1.20
15	Finance	1.20	1.20
16	Insurance	1.20	1.20
17	Leisure	1.20	1.20
18	Hotels and Catering	1.20	1.20
19	Drugs	1.20	1.20
20	Telecommunications	1.20	1.20
21	Energy	1.20	1.20
22	Metals	1.20	1.20
23	Engineering	1.20	1.20
24	Media	1.20	1.20
25	Finance	1.20	1.20
26	Insurance	1.20	1.20
27	Leisure	1.20	1.20
28	Hotels and Catering	1.20	1.20
29	Drugs	1.20	1.20
30	Telecommunications	1.20	1.20
31	Energy	1.20	1.20
32	Metals	1.20	1.20
33	Engineering	1.20	1.20
34	Media	1.20	1.20
35	Finance	1.20	1.20
36	Insurance	1.20	1.20
37	Leisure	1.20	1.20
38	Hotels and Catering	1.20	1.20
39	Drugs	1.20	1.20
40	Telecommunications	1.20	1.20

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WON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

BRITISH FUNDS

Block out-standings	Stock	Price	Change	Dividend	Gross Div

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Shorts	Under Five Years	Price	Change	Dividend	Gross Div

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Five to Fifteen Years	Price	Change	Dividend	Gross Div

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Over Fifteen Years	Price	Change	Dividend	Gross Div

UNDATED

Undated	Price	Change	Dividend	Gross Div

INDEX-LINKED

Index-Linked	Price	Change	Dividend	Gross Div

BREWERIES

Breweries	Price	Change	Dividend	Gross Div

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Banks Discount HP	Price	Change	Dividend	Gross Div

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Begin, Today. Dealings End, Nov 22. 5 Contango Day, Nov 25. Settlement Day, Dec 2.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

BUILDING AND ROADS

Building and Roads	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

FINANCE AND LAND

Finance and Land	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

FOODS

Foods	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Chemicals, Plastics	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

CINEMAS AND TV

Cinemas and TV	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

DRAPERY AND STORES

Drapery and Stores	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

ELECTRICALS

Electricals	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

E-K

E-K	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

L-R

L-R	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

S-Z

S-Z	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

INDUSTRIALS

Industrials	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

HOTELS AND CATERERS

Hotels and Caterers	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

MOTORCARS AND AIRCRAFT

Motorcars and Aircraft	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

Newspapers and Publishers	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

OIL

Oil	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Overseas Traders	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

Paper, Printing, Advertising	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

PROPERTY

Property	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

SHIPPING

Shipping	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

SHOES AND LEATHER

Shoes and Leather	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

TEXTILES

Textiles	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

TOBACCO

Tobacco	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

Capitalization	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

INSURANCE

Insurance	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

LEISURE

Leisure	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

MINING

Mining	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

MOTORCARS AND AIRCRAFT

Motorcars and Aircraft	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

Newspapers and Publishers	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

OIL

Oil	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Overseas Traders	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

Paper, Printing, Advertising	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

PROPERTY

Property	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

SHIPPING

Shipping	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

SHOES AND LEATHER

Shoes and Leather	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

TEXTILES

Textiles	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

TOBACCO

Tobacco	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

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Oil	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Overseas Traders	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

Paper, Printing, Advertising	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

PROPERTY

Property	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

SHIPPING

Shipping	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

SHOES AND LEATHER

Shoes and Leather	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

TEXTILES

Textiles	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

TOBACCO

Tobacco	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

MOTORCARS AND AIRCRAFT

Motorcars and Aircraft	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

Newspapers and Publishers	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

OIL

Oil	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Overseas Traders	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

Paper, Printing, Advertising	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

PROPERTY

Property	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

SHIPPING

Shipping	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

SHOES AND LEATHER

Shoes and Leather	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

TEXTILES

Textiles	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

TOBACCO

Tobacco	Company	Price	Change	Gross Div	Div %

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Complicating the figures for Autumn Statement

When the Earl of Stockton finds himself pulled up short by Mr Peter Walker, even that amazing nonagenarian media star may come to feel he has gone a bit wrong. Let us take his patrician analogy between privatization and selling off the family silver a little further. Consider that slightly decaying couple, Sir Great and Lady Britain, who every year insist on increasing their overdraft - their bank manager is unlikely to complain if they flog off a bit of tarnished Edwardian silver, but would probably mutter they might have done so before. Indeed, the bank manager might suggest that Sir G should trim his lifestyle.

I am not saying that any of these views make macroeconomic sense. I am attempting to show what happens when you try to make government policy out of household economics, be that of the stately home variety adopted by Lord Stockton or the corner shop type associated with Mrs Thatcher. We have the timely warning of the newest Reith lecturer against this sort of do-it-yourself economics, the only excuse for which is the way the Government grossly complicates its presentation of public finances, and then adds these complications with intent to deceive.

Consider tomorrow's Autumn Statement, about which this storm has arisen. This Government was once exceptionally keen on open policies, medium-term strategies and informed debate. Information about Britain's budgetary position increased enormously. As well as four-year projections for money, spending, public borrowing and tax published in the Budget, the annual "Autumn Statement", compiled after spending deals had been clinched in Cabinet, previewed budget decisions.

The trouble with informed debate is that it can touch some sensitive spots. The autumn projection of revenue revealed the Government's estimate of its scope for tax cuts. So it stimulated speculation as to who would be favoured, or stirred potential victims of tax increases into vigorous self-defence.

So we are now back to an Autumn Statement of bare necessity. The Government is obliged by statute to publish a new economic forecast. It has to publish the results of its public spending decisions, else ministers would continue to leak accounts of their triumphs in the Star Chamber. But it is not publishing a new forecast for revenue, borrowing and hence tax cuts.

Some guesswork can still be done. The Treasury forecast will give a figure for real growth next year (say, 2½ per cent) plus inflation (probably more than 4 per cent for the financial year as a whole). After suitable technical adjustment, this gives us a guess at national income. This is likely to be rather higher than the £377 billion forecast in the spring - not because estimates of growth or inflation next year have changed much, but because higher inflation this year has pushed up the baseline.

This in turn suggests tax revenue should be higher, give or take some fall in oil revenue - which means that if the Chancellor sticks to his public borrowing target of £7.5 billion, he should still have about £3½ billion to "give away".

An awful lot of "ifs", a few of which will be settled by this skimpier Autumn Statement. However, one has been publicly settled - the Chancellor has held his £139 billion limit on public expenditure. But he has done so only by doubling asset sales.

The first worry is whether the Treasury's forecasts of receipts could be wiped out by a series of flotation flops. Probably not. The list of assets up for grabs looks more than sufficient to meet the Chancellor's targets.

The second is whether the Government

should be disposing of public assets anyway. This is beside the point. The Government has always intended to return state industries to the private sector, for reasons which have nothing to do with public finance. Thirdly, worries about the loss of income ignore the fact that these companies' profits will not simply vanish: they will be transformed into a mixture of shareholders' income and corporate and personal tax payments.

Now, however, we come to the critical issues: how asset sales should appear in the books, and how they should affect budget policy. It is patently absurd to class them as "negative spending", and Mr Lawson should abandon the pretence that he has stuck to his public spending target. The underlying total for 1986-87 has been increased by about £2½ billion. Departmental allocations, indeed, have been increased by a further £2 billion since the last spending White Paper, because the contingency reserve has been reduced - but this does not raise total spending unless the Chancellor now fails to keep within his reserve.

The Chancellor can defend this slippage by arguing that it has, in one sense, already occurred: higher-than-expected inflation this year has pushed up the baseline for public spending calculations too, so that the new figures represent just as tight a squeeze between that year and next as was originally intended. The real question is what policy would look like if asset sales were not available to paper the public spending cracks in this way.

The signals beaming out of government this past weekend have represented privatization as a way of financing popular projects like hospital building, which implies that if public accounts were properly constructed (ie, sales of assets did not feature in spending totals) the Government would have felt able to spend less. This makes no sense, even if it is a political answer to complaints that our inheritance is being flogged off, since most people consider public money to be better invested in modern, efficient hospitals than ideological state ownership of British Gas. What the Chancellor is of course trying to do is avoid the suggestion that asset sales are financing tax cuts, which are not as popular as they were in 1979.

For this the Government is partly to blame, because its attitude to income tax reduction and reform has been erratic. But whether tax cuts or extra spending are more popular, the same question applies: should a permanent reduction in tax revenue, of a permanent increase in expenditure, be balanced in one year's books by extra one-off receipts from asset sales?

This question cannot, however, be answered without also considering what is happening to public borrowing, which most of the Chancellor's critics steadfastly refuse to do. For if it is wrong to balance spending of income tax cuts by asset sales, it is equally wrong to meet the cost by borrowing - which in a precisely comparable way brings in a one-off capital sum at the cost of a continuing future burden of interest charges.

When the government first began to sell shares in state industries in a big way, the Treasury responded to this argument by offering part of the proceeds by a cut in public borrowing. If Mr Nigel Lawson does not do so again in the next budget, his critics will be entitled to say that he has ased up budgetary policy a little - and we are all meanwhile entitled to complain that he is refusing to give us the information on which to make that judgement right now. But a complaint about easier policy comes very oddly from many of those wringing their hands over the disposal of the state's antiques.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

From Bailey Morris,
Washington

The first Congressional "summit" on exchange rates and the dollar opens in Washington today, laying the groundwork for what its sponsors hope will be a global drive toward international monetary reform.

Monetary experts from round the world are attending the three-day meeting, which will conclude with a report for the West's seven-nation economic summit conference to be held in Tokyo in the spring.

Mirroring the growing concern of the global imbalances caused by the over valued dollar, the meeting will attempt to answer the important question: is the world ready for a new "Bretton Woods" monetary conference similar to the one which created the post-war system of exchange rates?

Topics on the formal agenda



Jack Kemp: trade deficit is ruining US economy

at the meeting, to be addressed by officials from the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany, Italy and other nations include: the group of five monetary accord, the first 50 days, where do we go in 1986? is the present system of floating exchange rates work-

ing; is there political consensus for substantive reform? what should the exchange rate system look like in five years' time?

The conference is heavily political in tone, and there is one common denominator - a growing dissatisfaction with the 14-year-old system of floating rates.

But the participants and sponsors, led by two US presidential contenders, Mr Jack Kemp, a Republican congressman from New York, and Mr Bill Bradley, a Democratic senator from New Jersey, are divided on how to replace it.

Mr Kemp, who believes that the dollar-related trade deficit is running the American economy, heads a group of "goldbugs" who want to return to a system of fixed exchange rates. There is little international support for this position, however.

Mr Bradley advocates more aggressive intervention to control currencies in the manner agreed by the Group of Five at a special meeting in New York on September 22. "The present system is not working or we would not have \$150 bn trade deficit," he said.

A consensus appears to be growing round the view expressed by the new team at the US Treasury and their European counterpart that the world should move toward a "managed float" of exchange rates through coordinated intervention bolstered by coordinated fiscal policies.

This will be the view articulated by Mr Richard Darman, Deputy US Treasury Secretary, and Herr Helmut Schlesinger, vice-president of the Bundesbank.

But whether the political will exists to take the necessary fiscal steps - economic stimulation in Europe and Japan and Budget deficit in the US - is not known.

Old books seek £1m backing

By L. A. Leaver

What have Miss World, an antique bookshop and a hotel for the homeless in common? Answer: they are all the latest ideas for tempting investors to put their money into unquoted companies launched under the Business Expansion Scheme.

Miss World Clubs is looking for up to £1.5 million to set up a chain of health and beauty clubs to be managed by Miss World, the leisure group - quoted on the United Securities Market.

By way of contrast, Park Hotels is aiming to provide bed and breakfast accommodation for homeless clients of local authorities.

Coming from the stable of Johnson Fry, which has so far raised nearly £21 million under the BES, it is certainly the most creative venture this prolific BES sponsor has launched.

But pride of place for imagination must go to Frew Mackenzie, which represents the antiquarian book trade's first venture into raising capital via the BES.

The company is looking to raise a minimum of £250,000, and has set £1 million as a maximum subscription level.

The main trading activity will be in antique books, although there will be a sideline in new and second hand ones.

Mr Julian Mackenzie, one of the two Cambridge graduate managing directors of the company demonstrates - with an original Johnson's dictionary and a signed copy of Ulysses (first edition - how antiquarian books go up steadily in price).

The Johnson would fetch about £3000 compared with between £1000 and £1500 five years ago. Ulysses was now worth £7000 against £3000 - a few years ago," said Mr Mackenzie.

The managing directors have several years experience in the field and have been in partnership since 1977.

Wall St rise to continue, analysts say

From Mike Graham
New York

Wall Street analysts are cautiously optimistic about last week's record-breaking Dow Jones industrial average and many believe the trend will continue.

Mr Robert Farrell, of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, believes the market will reach 1450 by the end of next year. Last Wednesday, the close passed the 1400 mark at 1403.44.

Mr Farrell says this is a good time for the long-term investor. He sees the Dow reaching 200 by 1988.

Analysts say the figures indicate that the American economy will grow faster next year and that there is hope that interest rates will start falling, causing more spending.

ITC wants to end crisis by winding down buffer stock

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

Members of the International Tin Council still prefer to resolve the tin crisis by an orderly winding down of its buffer stock, although no conclusion is expected from the ITC meeting next Thursday.

Winding up the buffer stock in a way which limits members' liabilities would be a last resort. When the 22 ITC members meet they should have a full audit, showing each member's obligations. The buffer stock holds 63,000 tonnes.

A proposal for an orderly winding down of the buffer stock may come from Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Uncertainty about where they stand has held back several of the leading ITC consumer

members from committing themselves to a solution. Britain has said it will pay its share of 4 per cent. Of the producers, only Thailand has committed itself to paying, but other producers are thought willing.

It is accepted at the ITC that a winding-down is essential and inevitable. The sixth international agreement, administered by the council, says the buffer stock should operate until funds have been exhausted.

That moment came on October 24 when Mr Pieter de Koning, the buffer stock manager, told the London Metal Exchange that operations would be suspended "indefinitely".

Tin trading on the LME has been suspended since then. The ITC has positions worth about £500 million with LME brokers and other tin traders, and owes another £300 million to a group of banks and metal traders.

But on Friday, the LME announced that tin trading would resume a week later. The decision attracted a stiff response from the ITC and its creditor banks. They feel there has to be an agreement before trading resumes.

In their view such an agreement should be the outcome of a tripartite discussion between the ITC, the banks, and the LME. Such an agreement could be based on the LME limiting members' losses.

Civil engineers gloomy on future

The civil engineering industry, which today publishes new evidence of deteriorating order books and poor employment prospects, has renewed its attack on the Government's present policy of public sector capital spending.

The survey shows that 89 per cent of the companies have work on their books at the present against 91 per cent in July, 34 per cent said their order books were worse than a year

ago and a third said their level of plant utilization was unsatisfactory.

The federation said: "The current practice of Government spokesmen of quoting isolated examples of construction work which have received additional funding in recent years cannot hide the inescapable conclusion that public investment in the infrastructure has declined since the Government came to power."

Although the steel accounts for only about 10 per cent of the country's output, any additional threat of British Steel jobs is being regarded as politically unacceptable.

Wednesday's hearing also comes after the report in the summer from the Commons Trade and Industry Select Committee which called for a moratorium on all steel closures. The report, published before the announcement of the Gartcosh closure, said the BSC should retain as many options as possible.

£70m drive to halt fuel waste

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, will on Wednesday tell senior managers from more than 2,000 British companies how they can help prevent £7 billion worth of energy being wasted next year.

The department is launching a £70 million campaign to persuade industry and householders to reduce energy waste. An advertising campaign, mostly paid for by the gas, oil, coal and electricity industries, will show how waste can be stopped.

Mr Walker will switch on big electronic advertising signs in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol and Glasgow which will change every two-and-a-half seconds to indicate another pound has been added to the estimated annual energy waste.

By December 31, the eve of Energy Efficiency Year, the signs will show a total of £7 billion being wasted. "This scandal must cease," Mr Walker said.

Mr Walker said: "In Energy Efficiency Year 1986 we want every boss in every business, every local authority chairman, every government department, every householder, to find out how much energy is being wasted and make the decision to see it ended."

Bank curbs to be lifted

Wellington (Reuters) - New Zealand is to remove restrictions on the number of banks, local or foreign, able to operate in the country. It is also reinforcing the supervisory powers of its reserve bank.

New banks will be required to have issued capital of NZ\$30 million (£12 million), with at least NZ\$15 million paid-up, and show demonstrable banking expertise with firm controls.

There will be no other limits on the number of institutions able to qualify for bank status or the period in which they may apply for a banking licence.

The number of United States bank failures this year has reached 100 with one bank in Iowa and another in Texas going into receivership.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week

FT Ind Ord	1082.5 (+11.9)
FT All Share	678.10 (+3.95)
FT Govt Securities	83.29 (-0.54)
FT-SE 100	1990.1 (+11.2)
Bargains	25.920
Dataseam USM	107.20 (-2.89)
New York	1404.36 (+14.11)
Dow Jones	1403.44
Nikkei Dow	12,851.05 (-42.95)
Hong Kong	1722.38 (+41.73)
Hang Seng	230.7 (+4.2)
Amsterdam Gen	230.7 (+4.2)
Sydney: AO	1012.5 (+6.3)
Frankfurt	1765.0 (-15.3)
Brussels	826.06 (-11.79)
General CAC	227.7 (+5.7)
Zurich	455.00 (+11.4)

GOLD

London fixing	am \$322.10 pm \$321.95
close \$322.50 (\$227-227.50)	
New York	Comex \$324.50

CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week

London:	
£: \$1.4175 (-0.02)	
£: DM 3.7155 (-0.0388)	
£: Sfr 3.0547 (-0.0237)	
£: FF 11.3202 (-0.223)	
£: Yen 290.66 (-10.21)	
£ Index 79.5 (-0.9)	
New York:	
£: \$1.4215	
£: DM 3.6207	
£ Index 129.8 (+0.2)	
ECU 80.594342	
SDR 20.753028	

BOARD MEETINGS

MONDAY: Interim - Amersham International, Avaya group, Business Mortgages Trust, Ecclesiastical Insurance Office, Outwich Investment Trust, Reed Publishing Holdings, Finlay - Lucas Industries.

TUESDAY: Interim - Anglo American, Coal Group, Consolidated Company, Balfour Beatty, DDT Group, De La Rue, Great Portland Estates, Grigoland West Diamond, Company, Unilever (third quarter), NV (third quarter).

Finals - Imperial Cold Storage and Supply, Majestic Investments, Microfilm, Reprographics, Scottish National Trust, Yarrow.

WEDNESDAY: Interim - Allied Irish Banks, Brown Shipley Holdings, Commercial Union Assurance, Ecobank Holdings, External Investment, General Accident Fire and Life Assurance (third quarter), A. Goldberg, Land Securities, London Trust, Plantation Trust, Regalian Properties, Tesco, Valor, Ultramar (third quarter), Finals - New Court Trust, Redfern National Glass, Smiths Industries, Smiths International, Wadec Pottery.

THURSDAY: Interim - Bank of England, Capital Gearing Trust, L. M. Ericsson, John Foster and Son, Henderson Administration, LCP Holdings, Mitchell Somers, Robert Moss, Novo Industri (third quarter), Plessey (second quarter), Royal Insurance, Scammon, Swayley Industries, Thompson, Finals - Bellway, M. A. Gossop, LWT Holdings, Moss Advertising Group, National Bank of Australia.

FRIDAY: Interim - Acis Jewellery, Amalgamated Financial Investments, Delyn Packaging, Hartwells Group, R. Smallshaw (Knitwear), Finals - Barton Transport, Black Arrow Group, Sonit.

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Law Report November 11 1985

Calculating penalty points with ban

Regina v Yates
Before Lord Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice Macpherson
[Judgment delivered November 5]
Where a person was convicted of offences involving obligatory or discretionary disqualification from driving and the question arose whether the provision under section 10 of the Transport Act 1968 requiring his disqualification for a minimum period of two years applied, the court decided whether the penalty points to be taken into account numbered 12 or more, had to take into account all those points, for one or more offences, which would have been ordered if there had been no disqualification.
The Court of Appeal so held when giving reasons for allowing, on October 28, an appeal against sentence by Nicholas Peter Yates who, after pleading guilty on March 5, 1985 in Luton Magistrates' Court, was sentenced on April 1, 1985 to Bedford Crown Court (Judge Kingham) *inter alia* to two years' imprisonment and eight penalty points for taking a motor vehicle without the owner's consent, and a conditional discharge for one year and eight penalty points for driving without insurance, in addition he was disqualified from driving for a total of 18 months - one year for driving without insurance and "under the totting-up provisions, a further six months' disqualification".
Their Lordships, *inter alia*, quashed the imposition of the penalty points and reduced the total period of disqualification to one year by making the one year and six months period concurrent.
Section 19 of the Transport Act 1968 provides: "(3) The penalty points to be taken into account on the occasion of a person's conviction... (a) and that on that occasion will be ordered to be endorsed on any licence held by him or would be so ordered if he were not then ordered to be disqualified...".
Mr Martin Spencer, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant.
MR JUSTICE MACPHERSON said that it was wrong to impose the penalty points and to disqualify at the same time, and all disqualifications must run concurrently: see *R v Kent (Peter)* [1983] 1 WLR 794.
Robertson and Mr C. E. Dines for Mr Yates, Mr A. S. Hacking, QC and Mr G. R. Arran for Mr Yates (but who did not represent Mr Yates below).
MR JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the case revolved around an extensive plot to manufacture, bottle and sell bogus Chanel No 5 and other perfumes.
The original indictment charged conspiracy to defraud (counts 1 and 3) and conspiracy to obtain property by deception (counts 2 and 4). All the allegations were made in the light of the evidence which had been adduced under the 1968 Act.
Accordingly, where at a trial of counts alleging conspiracy to defraud to amend the indictment to charge conspiracy to contravene provisions of the 1968 Act, if that was in point of time outside the limit imposed by section 19(1) of the 1968 Act for commencement of prosecution "for an offence under this Act", the court had no jurisdiction to order the amendment.
The Court of Appeal so held when allowing the appeals of Roy Pain, Stephen Jory and Christopher Joseph Hawkins.
On February 20, 1985, in Aylesbury Crown Court (Judge Verney) Hawkins pleaded guilty to offering to supply goods contrary to section 1(1) (b) Jory pleaded guilty to that charge and to three counts of conspiracy to contravene provisions of section 1(1) (b) and on February 26 Pain was convicted (by a majority) of the three conspiracy counts.
Mr A. S. Hacking, QC and Mr G. R. Arran for Pain; Mr G. R. Arran for Jory and Mr C. E. Dines for Hawkins.
MR JUSTICE KENNEDY said that the police had already obtained the applicant's finger and palm-prints with his consent, and made an application before the justices to take prints of the "leading edge of the hand", which was not according to the officer making the application, a palm-print.
Parliament had not chosen to define exactly what was meant by a palm-print within section 49(5) of the Act. It had left it to the good sense of justices to decide whether what was sought to be taken was in fact a palm-print.
If a strict definition were adopted, that might lead to the unsatisfactory position where, if a suspect was resisting having his prints taken, an unintentional but technical refusal might be committed against him.
There was no reason to conclude that the part of the hand whose impression was sought was other than the palm.
Lord Justice Watkins delivered a concurring judgment.
Solicitors: Bindman & Partners, Director of Public Prosecutions.

Trading Act time limit bars late amendment

Regina v Pain
Regina v Jory
Regina v Hawkins
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Leonard and Mr Justice Ross
[Judgment delivered November 5]
Where proceedings were begun in respect of alleged offences of conspiracy to defraud that did not amount to commencement of prosecutions for offences under the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, even though the offences charged involved proof of facts which would have constituted prosecution under the 1968 Act.
Accordingly, where at a trial of counts alleging conspiracy to defraud to amend the indictment to charge conspiracy to contravene provisions of the 1968 Act, if that was in point of time outside the limit imposed by section 19(1) of the 1968 Act for commencement of prosecution "for an offence under this Act", the court had no jurisdiction to order the amendment.
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Mr A. S. Hacking, QC and Mr G. R. Arran for Pain; Mr G. R. Arran for Jory and Mr C. E. Dines for Hawkins.

Palm-print is a question for the justices

Regina v Tottenham Justices
Ex parte L (a Minor)
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Kennedy
[Judgment delivered November 5]
It was a question of fact in each case for the justices to decide, in an application under section 49 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 for an order requiring a suspect to give his palm-prints, whether what was sought to be taken was in fact a palm-print within the meaning of section 49(5).
The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an application by the applicant L (a minor) for judicial review of an order made by Tottenham Justices under section 49 on October 30 requiring the applicant to give his palm prints to the police.
Mr Patrick O'Connor for the applicant; Mr Bruce Henderson for the police; the justices did not appear and were not represented.
MR JUSTICE KENNEDY said that the police had already obtained the applicant's finger and palm-prints with his consent, and made an application before the justices to take prints of the "leading edge of the hand", which was not according to the officer making the application, a palm-print.
Parliament had not chosen to define exactly what was meant by a palm-print within section 49(5) of the Act. It had left it to the good sense of justices to decide whether what was sought to be taken was in fact a palm-print.
If a strict definition were adopted, that might lead to the unsatisfactory position where, if a suspect was resisting having his prints taken, an unintentional but technical refusal might be committed against him.
There was no reason to conclude that the part of the hand whose impression was sought was other than the palm.
Lord Justice Watkins delivered a concurring judgment.
Solicitors: Bindman & Partners, Director of Public Prosecutions.

Applications for striking out due to delay
Parton and Another v Hobbs
Where on an application to strike out an action for want of prosecution the judge was satisfied that the plaintiff was guilty of inordinate delay and that the delay had caused or was likely to cause serious prejudice to the defendant, the judge ought not to refuse to strike out the action on the basis only that to do so would cause prejudice to the plaintiff greater than that caused to the defendant.
The more fact that damages were claimed from a doctor in respect of a failure to carry out appropriate treatment (as they undoubtedly were) would have justified prosecution and conviction under the 1968 Act, it was striking the language of section 19(1) beyond breaking point to say that, if the alleged offences were prosecuted "for an offence under this Act", since the proceedings at the crown court were well outside the time limits imposed by that section the judge had no jurisdiction to allow the amendment.
Although the charge as originally laid comprised allegations which if proved (as they undoubtedly were) would have justified prosecution and conviction under the 1968 Act, it was striking the language of section 19(1) beyond breaking point to say that, if the alleged offences were prosecuted "for an offence under this Act", since the proceedings at the crown court were well outside the time limits imposed by that section the judge had no jurisdiction to allow the amendment.
Solicitors: Oxford & Co; Sampson & Co; Director of Public Prosecutions.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davale

BBC 1

6.00. **Celestial**.
6.50. **Breakfast Time** with Frank Smith and Mike Smith. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.29 and 8.29. Plus: Lynn Faulstich Wood's consumer report; the latest pop music news; and Russell Grant's **Popshots**.

9.20. **Celestial**. 10.30. **Play School**. 10.50. **Celestial**.

12.30. **News After Noon**, with Richard Whitmore, and Frances Chantler, includes: 12.35 Regional news and weather.

1.00. **Female Skill at One** presented by Magnus Magnusson and Susan Soth. Today's edition includes the first in a series of reports from the Himalayas where cameraman Kurt Dumberger and mountaineer Julie Tullis attempt to climb the 22,821-foot ridge of Mount Everest. The series also includes reports on repairing and restoring porcelain and music from the South Island Foot-Tappers. 1.45. **Pigeon Street** (r).

2.00. **With a Little Help from the Stars**. The last of 50 programmes on how micro-technology is helping the disabled lead a more independent life (Celestial).

2.25. **See Hear A** magazine programme for the hearing impaired (r). 2.50. **Songs of Praise** for Remembrance from St Nicholas' Cathedral, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (shown yesterday) (Celestial). 3.30. **Celestial**. 3.52. **Regional news**.

3.55. **Caterpillar Trail**. With Stuart Bradley covering the number of caterpillars he sees in a Sussex garden. 4.10. **Just So Stories**. Michael Horden with the tale of the Butterfly that Stamped. 4.20. **Spider-Man** meets Fire-Star.

4.45. **Henry Briggs**. Part one of a new series about the youngest member of a household living in a small terraced house in the North of England.

5.00. **John Craven's Newsround**. 5.05. **Blue Peter**. Simon, Janet and Peter reveal the details of what Blue Peter is collecting for in the 1985 Appeal (Celestial).

5.35. **Masthead**. 6.00. **News with Sue Lawley** and Andrew Harvey. Weather.

6.35. **London Plus** presented by Jeremy Paxman.

7.00. **Wogan**. Among tonight's guests include Boris Becker, Colleen McCullough, Maureen Lipman, Barbara Windsor and Chris Eadie.

7.40. **Starsky and Hutch**. The two detectives enter the world of grunt and groan when they investigate threats to the life of a leading wrestler, Golden Angel (r).

8.30. **'Allo 'Allo**. Comedy series set in occupied France. This week Richard and Cecile Gower are ambushed by the Resistance when driving the "borrowed" armoured car (Celestial).

9.00. **News with Jilly Saville** and John Humphrys. Weather.

9.25. **Panorama**. The Year of the Spy: Tom Mangold reports on the effect the defections and revelations have had on the spy networks of both East and West and speculates on which side has come out on top now that the dust seems to be settling.

10.05. **Film: The Mob** (re-run) (r). 10.50. **News with Jilly Saville** and John Humphrys. Weather.

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14.10. **News with Jilly Saville** and John Humphrys. Weather.

TV-am

6.15. **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Nick Owen and Anna Rice. News with Gordon Homecombe at 6.17, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; exercises at 6.20; sport at 6.25 and 7.15; cartoon at 7.24; pop video at 7.45; a visit to Moorfields Eye Hospital at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35. A report on the Prince and Princess of Wales's visit to Washington, with special guest Jean Rook, at 9.04; and a discussion on diabetic pregnancies at 9.12.

ITV/LONDON

9.25. **Thames news headlines**.

9.30. **Far Schools**: two folk tales - The Legend of Sam and The Magic Tree. 9.47. Behind the scenes in a supermarket. 9.59. **Leahurst**: to meet with Sir Oddie. 10.11. Keeping the body at the right temperature. 10.25. **History**: the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936. 10.51. The art and craft of a jeweller. 11.08. **Motors**: the number eight. 11.22. Junior maths. 11.39. **French**: a visit to the Chateau de Montecorvoglio.

12.00. **Tickle on the Tum**. Village stories for young children. 12.10. **Let's Pretend** to the tale of the Lemmings. 12.30. **Parents and Teenagers**. Parents and children discuss young people developing a life of their own (r).

1.00. **News at One** with Leonard Parker. 1.20. **Thames news**. 1.30. **Film: Thunder Bay** (1953) starring James Mason. 1.40. **Joanne Drury and Dan Duray**. Two former oil tycoon put up the money for an off-shore drilling venture that the local fishermen resent. Directed by Anthony Mann. 3.25. **Thames news headlines**. 3.30. **The Young Doctors**.

4.00. **Tickle on the Tum**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.10. **Doris**. Cartoon adventures of a cat. 4.20. **Gymnastics**. The 1985 World Championships. 4.45. **Murphy's Mob**. A new series about the young supporters of a third division football club.

5.15. **Emmeline Pankhurst Celebrates**. Highlights of the 1,000th anniversary of the last week in Leeds where the quest of honour was Princess Michael of Kent.

5.45. **News**. 6.00. **Thames news**. 6.25. **Help** Vm Taylor Gea reviews a selection of recently published handbooks on benefits.

6.55. **Crossroads**. The big day has arrived for Kathy and Stephen. Can anything go wrong?

7.00. **The Krypton Factor**. The last of the samurai and a rock musician, an accountant, a systems analyst and a statistician strive for a place in the final of the brain and brawn competition. (Oracle).

7.30. **Coronation Street**. Is the business world aware of the proposed venture of Terry Duckworth and Curly Wadsworth (Oracle).

8.00. **Trouble and Stiffs**. The first of a new comedy series about a car park's engaging new vicar and the effect he has on the local vicar (Oracle).

8.30. **World in Action: Shades of Blue**. Conservative MP Julian Critchley takes viewers on an insider's tour of his party. (see Choice).

9.00. **The Bill**. The first of a new series about the life of a police station in the east of London (Oracle).

10.00. **News at Ten**.

10.30. **Film: Million Dollar Fure** (1979) starring Tony Curtis and Sylvia Kristel. A made-for-television piece of horror about a mad scientist and a woman who is the victim of his experiments. Directed by Michael O'Herlihy.

12.20. **Night Thoughts**.

BBC 2

9.00. **Celestial**.
9.15. **Daytime on Two**: what goes on behind the scenes in a department store. 9.30. **Post school education**. 10.00. **For four and five-year-olds**. 10.15. **Musical**: a regular beat. 10.30. **History**: Britain's plight after Germany conquers Europe. 11.00. **The use of microcomputers in schools**. 11.22. **Keeping warm in winter**. 11.40. **Alternative medicine and treatments**. 12.10. **Britain's post-war economy**.

12.40. **Technical studies**: dye and investment casting. 1.05. **The research needed before opening a store** (ends at 1.30). 1.38. **The pros and cons of the opening of the A9 road in the Highlands of Scotland**. 2.00. **For the very young**. 2.15. **English**: improvisation. 2.40. **Parents-to-be** discuss what the effect the arrival of their baby will have on their lives.

3.00. **Celestial**.

5.15. **Micro Live**. Laidley Judy reports on what the effect the government's termination of the Microelectronics Education Programme will have on schools and Ian McNaughton-Davis discovers that bits and bytes are becoming more popular in schools than chalk and talk (r).

6.00. **Film: The Women in Green** (1945) starring Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce. The world's most famous detective investigates the killings of a number of women in London. His efforts point to the work of the evil Professor Moriarty. Directed by Roy William LeMay.

7.05. **100 Great Sporting Moments**. The 1960 rugby union game from Murrayfield between Scotland and France.

7.25. **Open Space**. The Bomb on Trial. Experts from the proceedings of the Nuclear War Tribunal which took place earlier this year in London (Celestial).

8.10. **The Triumph of the West**. Part ten of John Robert's series is an examination of the legacy of British rule in India.

9.00. **The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin**. Wonderful comedy series starring Leonard Rossiter as a middle-class senior executive of Sunshine Desserts who finds that middle-class is the time when he begins to lose his enthusiasm for work, his wife, but the time to engage in fantasies about his secretary (r).

9.30. **The Edge of Darkness**. Episode two and Craven, on the trail of a mystery surrounding his daughter's murder, has a conversation with her boyfriend and meets a CIA operative (Celestial) (see Choice).

10.25. **Newswatch** includes Joan Bakewell talking to Howard Hodgkin who has been shortlisted for the Turner Prize for the second year running. 11.20. **Weather**.

11.25. **Talk-Journal**. The seventh programme in the series of news programme with a lunch speaking television network. Ends at 11.55.

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CHANNEL 4

2.35. **Winston Churchill - the Valiant Years**. Part six of this 25-part American-made series on Winston Churchill's role during the Second World War reaches the time of the Battle of Britain (r).

3.00. **The Late Late Show**. The popular Irish chat show, first seen in the Republic on Saturday night.

4.00. **A Plus 4** presented by Gill Nevill. Cancer sufferers, including Dr Victor Coleman-Jones, explain how they have come to terms with the disease.

4.30. **Countdown**. The reigning champion of the competition, Cliff Loy from Sheffield, is challenged by Susan Wallace of Glasgow.

5.00. **Gymnastics**. The 1985 World Championships from Montreal.

5.30. **All Stretched Up**. The third programme of the series on home decoration and knitting and Betty Foster has advice on the problem of sewing silk. Joy and Les Gannon illustrate how to knit a cardigan from odds and ends of wool; and Charman Watkins has advice on accessories to wear with baggy trousers (Oracle).

6.00. **Take Six Cooks**. Richard Shepherd, head chef at Langan's Brasserie, prepares a selection of soups and sauces (r).

6.30. **Space on Earth**. The second of two programmes in which Ken Martin tells the story of skyscrapers with film of buildings in New York and Chicago (Oracle).

7.00. **Channel Four news**.

7.50. **Comment**. With views on a matter of topical importance is Nicholas Lacey, a lecturer in law at New College, Oxford. Weather.

8.00. **Brookside**. Bobby accuses Sheila Grant of being un-Christian when he learns that she has signed a petition opposing the Holyday House.

8.30. **Lou Grant**. A woman is killed in a Los Angeles ghetto and a wave of apathy sweeps the offices of the Trib. except for reporter, Billie Newman.

9.25. **Man About the House**. Chrissy and Jo are wide-eyed when Robin introduces them to his older brother whom he has never before mentioned (r).

9.55. **Murphy's Mob**. A cartoon series about a revolting little creature that lives in a crack in a kitchen.

10.00. **This Land of England**. Part one of a four-part series that investigates the historical development of English society and the English countryside. Presented by historian Dr Richard Bates of the London School of Economics (Oracle).

11.00. **The Eleventh Hour** - Robert Brown: The "Five and Dime" Animator. A profile of the American independent animator who also discusses his personal and traumatic journey to film-making. Ends at 12.05.

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